

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp. 15-16 (55-56). Tomorrow's temp.  
30. Yesterday's temp. 12-9 (54-55).  
Cloudy. Temp. 13-11 (54-56). TOMORROW:  
"Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (54-55). CHAN-  
GER. ROME: Variable. Temp. 14-1.  
NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 5-6 (43-52).  
"Temp. 5-6 (43-52).  
TONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,578

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1974



Associated Press  
Addis Ababa city hall after a time bomb went off, injuring a number of people.

### Regime Accuses 'Feudal Nobility'

## casts, Battle Erupts in Addis Ababa

IS ABABA, Dec. 3 (AP).—  
Virtually bombs exploded to-  
ward a tourist-frequented hotel

in the city hall in the cen-  
ter of the Ethiopian capital.

Independent observers said that the bombs could be the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front,

which recently threatened to launch an urban guerrilla campaign in the capital to back up its 10-year-old war for independence in Eritrea.

The liberation front was believed to be motivated by fear that a stepped-up military campaign might be launched against it following the dispatch of at least 2,000 more troops to the north and the killing by the military council of Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, a former council chairman, who favored a negotiated settlement.

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The regime sent rolls of troops throughout the city to check the identity cards of people in the streets. More than a dozen foreign newsmen were detained for up to four days by police after attempting to go to the bombing site.

Observers feared that Ethiopia was approaching long-predicted chaos, there were unconfirmed reports of attempted bomb

plots after being wounded to help restore order, the regime announced a new curfew

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There were reports last week

that the accord limits each party to less than 2,400 missiles, no more than 1,300 of them missiles with multiple nuclear warheads.

The President plans an unusual two-stage news conference, Mr. Nessen said. First, Mr. Ford will

give a statement on the arms agreement and then answer questions on that and other foreign policy matters.

On the second day, Mr. Ford will

give a speech on the economy and the SALT II negotiations.

Mr. Nessen would not describe the President's planned economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Ford, in Meeting Press, Plans To Stress SALT, Economy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—President Ford will discuss a statement on the economy and the SALT II negotiations with the press tonight.

Mr. Nessen would not describe the President's planned economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## EEC Foreign Ministers Clear Way for Summit Next Week

By David Haworth

Bрюссель, Dec. 3 (UPI).—

Rapid and amicable agreement between the European Economic Community foreign ministers here today made certain that the proposed summit conference will

after all take place in Paris next week.

In the course of today's pre-summit talks the Irish and the Italians dropped their reservations on whether the summit should be held. They won agreement in principle that an EEC regional aid fund will be established next year.

The West Germans, who have been obstructing the fund, were

equally satisfied that progress in other areas will be achieved by the summit meeting. They had made their acquiescence to a fund conditional on the community agreeing to further political and economic integration.

Garret Fitzgerald, Ireland's foreign minister, said afterward that he was "reasonably optimistic" about the success of the summit meeting as a whole.

Ireland's Requirements:

"There has been a real and genuine commitment today to establish a regional fund—and one from which Ireland's particular requirements can be met," he said.

But he warned that the agreement was only one of principle. The exact amount of the fund, which is to be spread over an initial three-year period, has to be decided by the heads of government next week. They also have to reach accord on how the fund's resources should be allocated among the member countries.

Officials here believe that during the fund's first year of operation Ireland and Italy, both of which have acute regional problems, will be the main beneficiaries. After that, if Britain remains an EEC member, it will also receive a substantial slice of the fund, followed by France.

It is thought unlikely that the fund will be less than \$1.4 billion—an amount which has been suggested by the European Commission.

"It is enough to state that the war against the people of Vietnam, near whose coast oil was also discovered, was waged by American bases in the Philippines, Thailand and Okinawa," it said.

Western diplomatic observers

here believe that Mr. Brezhnev,

## Turks Say Makarios's Return to Halt Talks

ANKARA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Talks between leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus will be halted as soon as Archbishop Makarios returns to the island, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said today.

"A man whose leadership is uncertain even among his own people will not help the situation by returning," a ministry spokesman said.

He added that current talks between Acting President Glafcos Clerides and vice-president Rauf Denktash would cease as soon as the archbishop set foot on the island. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash are respective leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Turkish statement was made as caretaker Turkish Prime Sadi Irmak met military commanders to discuss the archbishop's imminent return to Cyprus.

After a later meeting of top-ranking army officers, Defense Minister Ibrahim Sancar said measures would be taken in case of "occurrences" in Cyprus. He added: "If there is fighting I think it will be among themselves [the Greeks Cypriots]."

Observers said Turkey has been pleased with the progress made by the Clerides-Denktash talks in solving some humanitarian problems and hoped they would also help settle political issues.

Archbishop Makarios, who is now in Athens, has said he would return to Cyprus on Friday for the first time since he fled the island after the July 15 coup by the Greek-led National Guard.

Mr. Clerides returned to Nicosia today after talks in Athens with President Makarios and Greek Premier Constantine Aramanlis, which ended in agreement on a common policy for future negotiations on a peace settlement.

According to a communiqué issued after the weekend talks here, Mr. Clerides is to receive formal written instructions that will form the basis of his negotiations with Mr. Denktash. It is expected that these will be worked out in detail between the archbishop and Mr. Clerides.

While the communiqué expressed agreement on a common line, it is understood that while all sides now accept the principle of federation as a basis for settlement, there is a considerable difference on how this principle would be implemented in practice.

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White House spokesman

reached at the first summit meeting between President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in 1972. Soviet and American spacemen have been in training for the flight since 1973 and have exchanged several visits to each other's space facilities.

Col. Filipchenko and his flight engineer Nikolai Rukavishnikov, a 42-year-old civilian, are the first back-up team for the prime Soyuz crew of Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov. There are two other back-up crews.

Both men have been in space before. Col. Filipchenko was commander of Soyuz-7 and Mr. Rukavishnikov flew aboard Soyuz-10.

According to Tass, the program for Soyuz-16 is very close, but not identical, to that planned for Apollo-Soyuz. All radio technical facilities such as aerials, transmitters and receivers will be checked out." The news agency said. "In principle," it added, "the spacecraft plans to be in touch with the U.S. space center in Houston.

The most recent Soviet space flight, Soyuz-15, was launched Aug. 26. It was abruptly ended two days later when the spacecraft failed in several attempts to dock with a Salyut-3 orbital station that had been sent up in June.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, the head of Soviet astronaut training, said at the time that the problem with Soyuz-15 had no bearing on the preparations for Apollo-Soyuz. He said the two missions, and particularly the docking systems involved, were unrelated.

The agreement for a joint space mission in July, 1975, was

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## News Analysis

**U.S. Supply Capability Critical to Israel**

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Military studies in the United States, Israel and Western Europe emphasize that the pace and scale of American munitions support during combat could be vital to Israel's ability to fight a successful war against Egypt and Syria.

Israel's arms industry is likely to be hit by surface-to-surface missiles in any new war, these sources said. The amount of ammunition, spare parts and arms replacements that the U.S. Air Force could fly to Israel would thus become an important even decisive element in the outcome.

The 1973 war consumed ammunition and arms at a rate that surprised Israeli and American logistical specialists. New weapons systems received or on order from the United States would have equally prodigious appetites.

Israeli sources estimate that the U.S. Air Force flew about 1,000 tons of supplies—700 tons to 800 tons of it ammunition—into Israel each day at the height of the 1973 air lift.

This tonnage fell well short of the 6,000 tons required daily for the Israeli Army and Air Force.

The demand for American supplies is expected to increase rapidly in the event of a new war in the Middle East.

**MORE SOPHISTICATED ARMS**

The United States has agreed to provide Israel with a series of even more sophisticated weapons, including the Lance surface-to-surface missile, Mini-ATV (remotely piloted vehicles) to decoy hostile surface-to-air missiles, and the F-15 fighter.

If these weapons are delivered before a new war begins, the costs of supplying ammunition and spare parts will be on the United States.

Even if a new war were fought on the 1973 scale, which most experts consider unlikely, the firing of ammunition will lead to new Israeli demands for resupply.

The American standard is that a division in combat uses 350 tons of ammunition a day. The actual Israeli rate of use last year was more than twice that.

The most rapid means of supply is by Air Force C-5A and C-141 heavy transports from the United States. This means is most efficient when the Portuguese airfields in the Azores are available to the Air Force. There is now some doubt among U.S. and Israeli military planners whether a left-of-center Portuguese government would make the bases available to the United States, which, although a member of NATO, would be engaged in a non-NATO operation.

**Importance of Refueling**

The importance of the Azores base to Israel's supply is emphasized by the C-5A performance in 1973. Refueling in the Azores, one of the giant transports could carry 140,000 pounds of supplies to Israel. On a nonstop, unrefueled flight the freight weight was 87,000 pounds.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said that the agreement, far from slowing the arms race, would force the United States to replace the present land-based Minuteman missiles with larger ones to offset the Soviet advance in larger rockets.

Many details remain to be worked out in U.S.-Soviet negotiations, but the administration hopes that a final agreement can be signed during Mr. Brezhnev's scheduled visit to Washington in June.

On the economy, there have been reports that Mr. Ford has shifted from his view that inflation is the chief danger to the nation to the position that a recession is equally threatening.

Some members of the administration reportedly are talking about a need to stimulate the economy.

**Ford, in Meeting Press, Plans****To Stress SALT, Economy**

(Continued from Page 1)

statement or even say whether he would announce any major new measure.

Mr. Ford has been under criticism, however, by members of Congress and others for traveling abroad at a time when they said he should assert leadership in coping with the ailing economy.

The President met this morning with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the National Security Council, which includes military and intelligence chiefs, presumably to hear Mr. Kissinger's report on his four-day visit to China. This trip followed the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Siberia. The council probably also reviewed the implications of the bilateral arms agreement.

Senate Role

The Senate will have to ratify the arms accord. Although Mr. Ford's report on the agreement to a group of congressional leaders last week was said by some to have been favorably received, there has been growing criticism among "hawks" and others in Congress. Thus, winning the necessary two-thirds Senate approval may be hard to do.

Some of the arms-agreement critics are longtime supporters of weapons curbs who believe that the new accord would not mean reduced spending on arms. Others are wary of any such pact with

the Russians. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., voicing the views of some conservative members, said after the White House briefing Tuesday that the Russians "don't live up to their agreements."

Many critics are concerned that permitting 1,300 long-range missiles to have multiple warheads would ultimately give Moscow an advantage. Although the Russians are behind the United States in such multiple-warhead technology, the greater size of Soviet rockets would permit more such warheads to be put on each than the present U.S. missiles can carry.

The resupply of the Arab armies and air forces by the Soviet Union is much simpler because the air distance is much shorter. Moreover, heavy equipment can be shipped to Alexandria in Egypt and Latakia and Banias in Syria from Sevastopol, Odessa and other Black Sea ports.

Western experts consider that the advantage in research lies with the Arab states and the Soviet Union because of the uncertainty over the Azores bases and shortages of American arms urgently sought by the Israelis. The United States has sent 450-M-60A main battle tanks to Israel since 1973. The Israelis want 600 more. They are not available unless they are taken from Army units in training.

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United Press International

**FRENCH MAIL MOVING**—Postal employees in Paris back on the job early yesterday, starting a general back-to-work movement after a six-week strike. Postal officials say priority is being given newly posted first class mail but they have warned that it will take to the end of January to get back to normal because of the huge backlog and the heavy upcoming Christmas mailing rush.

**Schmidt Gears His U.S. Trip To Talk of Economic Issues**

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 2 (NYT).—In the view of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, "here are, if I see correctly, no bilateral problems between Germany and the United States that would justify a cabinet minister going to Washington, let alone the chancellor, but for me the reason for going is to talk about economic problems with President Ford."

The West German leader made that remark in a recent interview about his Washington and New York trip, scheduled for Wednesday through Saturday.

His comment was characteristic; it left no doubt about who is in charge of the West German government. Mr. Schmidt is respected by opponents and supporters alike, but not well loved. A crack down on illegal capital exports, which have imposed a severe drain on the Italian economy. Particular sternness will be used against bank officials involved in illegal money transfers and customs officials will make sure that travelers leaving the country do not take with them more than the 20,000 lire (\$30) in cash.

But he is worried about mounting unemployment—now at 3 percent—and a possible worldwide depression. He believes that President Ford's economic policies are indecisive but that they have at least been helpful in not brutally deflating the U.S. economy, a step that would shake West Germany's export business.

Mr. Schmidt is now about to put his country back on an expansionary economic course, with a federal budget deficit of nearly \$10 billion, a general tax cut that goes into effect Jan. 1 and an investment program of several billion dollars that probably will be announced near the end of this month.

Despite his strong image, Mr. Schmidt's domestic situation is a difficult one.

In May, West Germany's largest and most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia, will elect a new legislature, and Mr. Schmidt is afraid that his Social Democratic party and its coalition partner, the Free Democratic, could lose. The repercussions, he believes, could carry into the 1976 general elections.

Of his disarrayed opposition, the Christian Democrats, Mr. Schmidt says:

"They're afraid of naming a candidate now, because he'd use himself up before 1976 in debating with me."

But at an "election party" of Social Democratic staffers and supporters in Bonn on Oct. 27, a day of losses for the party in state elections in Hesse and Bavaria, the mood was one of resentment and suppressed anger.

"We'll stick with Schmidt until 1976 because we have to," a young aide said. "After that, he's going to get a kick in the middle."

The move is designed to counter a campaign in the U.S. Senate for a suspension of American financial support to UNESCO in retaliation for anti-Israel decisions made by UNESCO's general conference in Paris, the paper said.

All ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries voted unanimously at a meeting in the Persian Gulf emirate of Bahrain yesterday to contribute \$15 million to UNESCO and to make up for any U.S. financial side cutbacks, Al Anwar added.

The United States pays 29.41 per cent of UNESCO's budget assessments. The budget was \$115.3 million the last two years and is planned at \$164.8 million for the next two years.

The strike, by about 10,000 workers, was in response to a call for a general work stoppage by a banned Basque separatist organization, ETA, informed sources said.

Labor officials called the strike a failure.

Four bombs were buried in towns in this region last night and three exploded, but no one was injured. At least four persons were arrested after a demonstration here by about 1,000 persons last night.

**Bangladesh Boat Victims**

DACCA, Dec. 2 (AP).—Eighty-two bodies have been recovered since a motor launch capsized a week ago on Kapital Lake in Chittagong District, Bangladesh officials said today. The launch, believed to have been overcrowded, was brought to the surface yesterday.

**Oil, Meat Curbs Indicated****Moro Unveils Austerity Plan To Combat Inflation in Italy**

ROME, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro told Italians today that they must cut their petroleum and meat consumption, moderate pay demands and do away with privileges and waste if the country is to overcome inflation and unemployment.

The Christian Democratic leader announced an austerity program in speeches asking the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for confidence votes in his nine-day-old government. Politicians said a government victory in both votes, expected later this week, was a foregone conclusion.

"The prime goal of our economic policy remains that of cutting the rise of prices," Mr. Moro said. He said prices, which went up 24.2 per cent in a year, could be expected to keep rising in the next few months at a rate second in Europe only to that of Britain.

In an effort to keep domestic prices and Italy's trade deficit from getting out of hand, Mr. Moro said his government would:

• Aim at keeping next year's crude oil imports 10 per cent lower than in 1973. This will be achieved by rationing heating oil, reducing waste, rationalizing the use of oil in industry, improving public transportation and sternly enforcing existing speed limits for private cars.

• Discourage consumption of other costly imported goods by means of taxes, propaganda and "limiting the sales of some products on given days."

Politicians said this was a reference to suggestions for one beefless day a week to ease the heavy trade deficit.

• Crack down on illegal capital exports, which have imposed a severe drain on the Italian economy. Particular sternness will be used against bank officials involved in illegal money transfers and customs officials will make sure that travelers leaving the country do not take with them more than the 20,000 lire (\$30) in cash.

At present, there is no regulation requiring the buyer to attach a formal permission or even to port the sale.

If a buyer acquires control interest in a company, he must report this fact to the authority. However, that was not the case in the Daimler-Benz sale. The stock sold by Kuwait did not exceed 14 per cent of the outstanding shares.

These shares have a face value of approximately 1.2 billion lire (\$300 million). However, their purchase value on the market is five to seven times face value.

**Spain Unveils Reform Plan**

(Continued from Page 1)

On the basis of today's discussions, neither ministers nor officials feel that the Paris summit will be a spectacular success. However, they are equally sure it is not now destined to repeat the failure of the previous EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen last year when virtually nothing of substance was agreed.

The last 12 months have been a sour time for the community. Officials say that even if some modest concrete results emerge at Paris next week the occasion can be regarded as an achievement.

It is clear that the intensive discussions between ministers of government during the last week paved the way for today's accord, and there are hopes here that the same cooperative spirit can be maintained at the summit meeting itself.

Well before the text became known, government spokesmen apparently anticipating adverse reactions, were appealing for understanding of the French good intentions. "It is an open door," one said. "At first only a nose can get through but in time the rest of the body will make a start."

The same kind of appeal was made by the Premier in what was his first direct address to Spanish people since he took office in January. He asked them to remember "Paco's legacy of peace" and asserted that the measure could break with or sweep away old past.

To those who thought the measure went too far, he asserted that "we cannot ignore the existence of an enormously constructive desire for participation of the part of several generations of Spaniards."

**Spaniards Strike In Basque Region**

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Thousands of workers went on strike in the Basque region of northern Spain today to demand amnesty for Spanish political prisoners.

The strike, by about 10,000 workers, was in response to a call for a general work stoppage by a banned Basque separatist organization, ETA, informed sources said.

Labor officials called the strike a failure.

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Madras	1225 Tue, Thu
Calcutta	1225 Tue, Thu
Bangkok	1225 Tue, Thu 1240 Fri
Hong Kong	1225 Tue, Thu 1240 Fri Sat
Singapore	1225 Tue, Thu
Jakarta	1225 Tue, Thu
Tokyo	1225 Tue, Thu
Australia	1225 Tue, Thu 1240 Fri Sat
Pearl	1055 Mon, Thu 1045 Tue, Wed, Sat
Sydney	1225 Tue, Thu
New York	1225 Tue, Thu

From London to:	Dep.
Middle East	1225 Tue, Thu
Brussels	1240 Mon, Fri Sat
India and Bangla Desh	1225 Tue, Thu 1240 Mon, Sat
Bangkok	1225 Tue, Thu
Hong Kong	1225 Tue, Thu
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Jakarta	1225 Tue, Thu
Tokyo	1225 Tue, Thu
Australia	1225 Tue, Thu 1240 Fri Sat
Pearl	1055 Mon, Thu 1045 Tue, Wed, Sat
Sydney	1225 Tue, Thu
New York	1225 Tue, Thu

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Pearl	1055 Mon, Thu 1045 Tue, Wed, Sat
Sydney	1225 Tue, Thu
New York	1225 Tue, Thu

**Prosecution Opposes Bid****Success in Watergate Trial  
Asked So Nixon Can Testify**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—In Erlichman's lawyer asked that the Watergate cover-trial be recessed during the Christmas holidays in hopes that a delay would make it possible to obtain testimony from former President Richard Nixon.

Judge Sirica indicated that he was considering sending the jury home during the holidays.

The judge said that, if all defense lawyers agree to the proposal, they should waive any complaints about damage to their defendants' rights in writing.

Judge Sirica said that he could also simply keep the jury sequestered in a downtown Washington hotel until Mr. Nixon has recovered sufficiently to answer questions.

Making its proposal to Judge Sirica in court, Mr. Frates said that continuing the trial without Mr. Nixon's testimony "would leave a really big hole in this case."

Months ago, before Mr. Nixon became seriously ill, Mr. Frates subpoenaed the former president, saying that his testimony was indispensable to Erlichman's defense.

Mr. Frates said that, apart from the issue of whether Mr. Nixon can testify, his calculations show that the trial will run at least until Christmas.

Judge Sirica, who has said repeatedly that he hoped for a verdict before the holidays, said today that he is considering asking the jurors their opinion holding court on Saturdays.

**Prosecution's Opposition**

Assistant Special Prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste indicated that the prosecutor's office would oppose any suspension of the trial during the holidays. He disputed Mr. Frates' estimate that Mr. Nixon's testimony would take only a few days.

John Wilson, the lawyer of former Nixon aide H. R. Haldeman, said that if the prosecutors oppose Mr. Frates' plan for getting Mr. Nixon's testimony, then the issue is academic.

Without the agreement of the prosecutors, Mr. Wilson said, the trial must end without hearing from the former president.

Judge Sirica called for a recess by Wednesday morning to decide whether to delay the trial to take the deposition from Mr. Nixon.

Today, Mr. Haldeman underwent cross-examination on his testimony that he never attempted to short-circuit the initial FBI investigation into the Watergate burglary.

During a full day of testimony Friday, Mr. Haldeman directly contradicted a number of previous witnesses, most frequently former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

Meanwhile, Dean filed a motion with Judge Sirica asking for a reduction in the one-to-four-year sentence he began serving on Sept. 3.

Dean pleaded guilty to a single charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors.

**Shah Said to Improve Offer  
to Reopen C-5A Production**

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—High-level Iranian-American talks were held in Washington last week on a recently improved offer the Shah of Iran to pay for resuming Lockheed Aircraft's production line and to buy 10 more \$55-million military cargo planes, industry sources say.

Proposals by Iran to finance resumption of C-5A production as a prelude to purchasing some of the planes as well have been under discussion for more than six months. But it was only last fall, informants said, that the shah dropped an original requirement that the United States permit itself to buy additional C-5As and thereby assume at least partial repayment to Iran of the cost of getting the production going again.

Understandably, the latest no-longer-attached proposal from Iran is much more attractive to U.S. officials here than the earlier proposals.

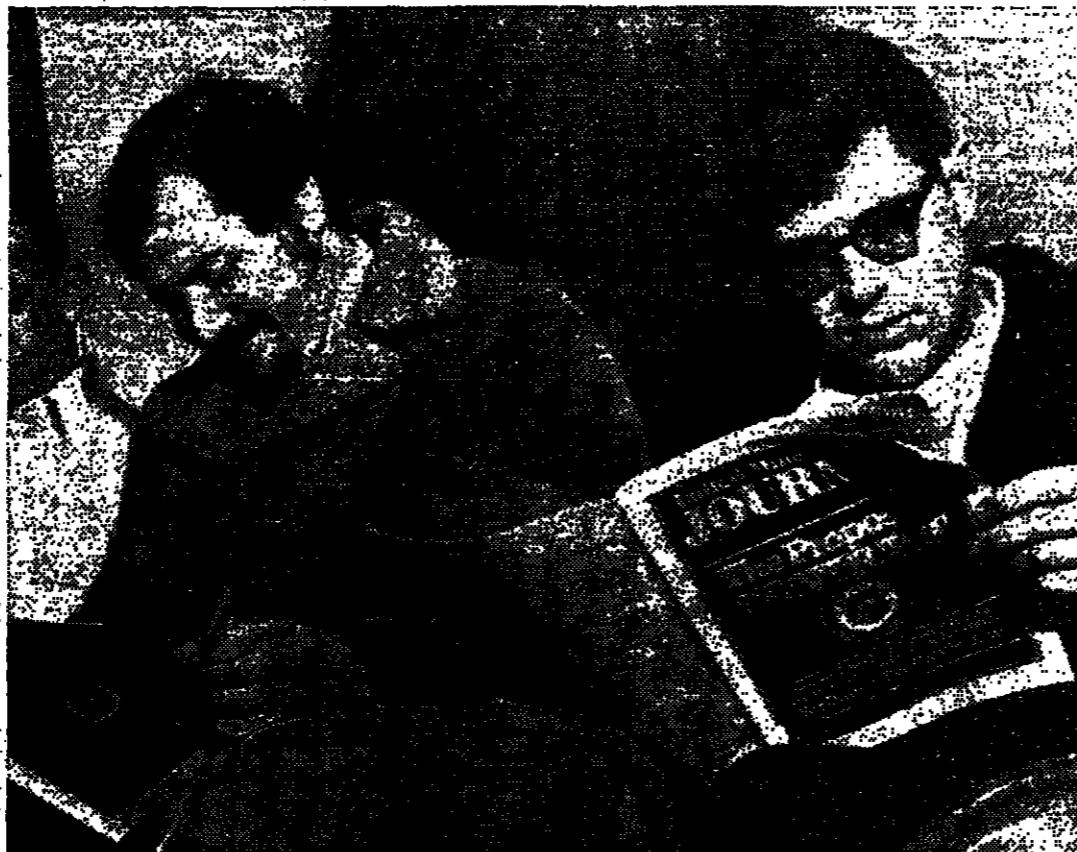
Meanwhile, it was confirmed during the weekend that Lockheed

**Plane Leaves  
Pilot Behind**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2 (AP)—Pilot Walter Murphree watched his airplane take off from a private airport near here without himself or anyone else at the controls.

Mr. Murphree, 47, had tied down his two-seater airplane on Friday while he ran an engine check and was standing outside the airplane. The Ohio Highway Patrol said, when somehow, the throttle opened, the plane broke loose and headed down the runway. Mr. Murphree is in pursuit.

Officers said the plane lifted off for about 75 feet, then landed. Mr. Murphree grabbed a wing strut, forcing the plane to taxi in circles. He was knocked down several times before the plane rammed a utility pole. Mr. Murphree was treated at a hospital for cuts. The airplane, a 1948 Aeromac chief, suffered major damage.



U.S. COAL STRIKE—Three striking miners at United Mine Workers office in Ebensburg, Pa., reviewing the contract proposition now being voted on by rank-and-file members.

**Found in Bureau of Mines' Files****Houdini Letter Tells Miners  
How to Survive on Little Air**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mine-safety officials have unearthed a half-century-old letter from escape artist Harry Houdini that they say still may provide useful help for trapped coal miners.

Houdini's letter to a Bureau of Mines consultant was typed hours after he survived for 51 minutes in a sealed iron coffin submerged in a swimming pool.

The letter was found in a recent housecleaning at the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

Without the agreement of the prosecutors, Mr. Wilson said, the trial must end without hearing from the former president.

Judge Sirica called for a recess by Wednesday morning to decide whether to delay the trial to take the deposition from Mr. Nixon.

Today, Mr. Haldeman underwent cross-examination on his testimony that he never attempted to short-circuit the initial FBI investigation into the Watergate burglary.

During a full day of testimony Friday, Mr. Haldeman directly contradicted a number of previous witnesses, most frequently former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

Meanwhile, Dean filed a motion with Judge Sirica asking for a reduction in the one-to-four-year sentence he began serving on Sept. 3.

Dean pleaded guilty to a single charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice and agreed to cooperate with prosecutors.

**Early UMW Vote  
Favors Contract**

CHARLESTON, W.Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—First returns in the vote by members of the United Mine Workers union on a new contract favored approval.

Three union locals in Pennsylvania accepted the pact yesterday by 422 to 313. Voting by some locals was to continue today and tomorrow, and complete results were not expected until tomorrow night or Wednesday.

**State Dept. Admits Increase  
In Arms Shipments to Turks**

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The State Department today acknowledged that U.S. arms shipments to Turkey have increased in recent months but said that there have been "no new commitments" to that country.

Sen Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., charged last weekend that the United States was escalating military shipments to Turkey despite "the clear violation of American law and the lack of any visible progress in negotiations over Cyprus."

The State Department, in effect, acknowledged Sen. Kennedy's figures, but said that it is operating within the law, which was passed in October over President Ford's veto. That legislation would cut off all U.S. military aid to Turkey after Dec. 10, on the grounds that Turkey violated the law by using in the invasion of Cyprus weapons limited to the defense of Turkey.

The legislation, however, also carried an escape clause, which the administration is using.

**Escalating Shipments**

Sen. Kennedy said that the United States has been "escalating military shipments to Turkey" in the July-September quarter, despite the prohibition.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said today that

**Pioneer to Pass  
Jupiter Today on  
Way to Saturn**

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Pioneer-11 spacecraft, pulled ever faster by Jupiter's gravity, headed today toward an encounter with the giant planet that was expected to reveal secrets about the origins of our planetary system.

Pioneer's speed accelerated to a top of 127,500 miles an hour as it raced toward a fly-by at 0622 GMT tomorrow before using Jupiter's gravity to fling itself farther into space toward an eventual rendezvous with Saturn.

The spacecraft has traveled half a billion miles from earth, a million of them in the 24 hours before reaching its closest point to Jupiter, 26,000 miles above the cloud tops.

Pioneer closed in on Jupiter's South Pole, then was to twist itself upward across the surface of the rotating planet and away from it above the North Pole.

For 42 of the most critical minutes, Pioneer will fly in the shadow of Jupiter and out of radio communication with earth.

Pioneer-11 was launched April 5, 1973. Midway in its journey the National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided, on the basis of Pioneer-10 results, to alter its trajectory so that Jupiter's orbital motion will hurl it across the solar system to reach Saturn in 1979.

**Jetliner Crashes;  
3 Crewmen Die**

STONY POINT, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—All three crewmen died when a Northwest Airlines Boeing 727 crashed last night in a storm while on the way to pick up the Baltimore Colts football team. No passengers were aboard.

The plane was bound for Buffalo, N.Y., from Kennedy Airport in New York City. The pilot radioed the Westchester County Airport in White Plains that he was "going into a spin" and the plane disappeared from radar screens at several airports in the metropolitan New York area.

It crashed 20 miles northwest of New York City.

Meanwhile, in Upperville, Va.,

search parties today found the flight recorders of a Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 which crashed

near there yesterday, killing all 80 persons aboard.

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**Liberals Moderate Named****House Democrats, GOP Elect Officials**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).

—House Democrats elected liberal Rep. Phillip Burton of California and House Republicans elected moderate Rep. John Anderson of Illinois today to head their respective party caucuses in the new Congress convenes in January.

Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona was unanimously re-elected minority leader.

Rep. Robert Michel of Illinois was elected Republican whip, the No. 2 post in that party's leadership. He received 75 votes to 38 for Rep. Jerry Pettis of California and 23 for Rep. John Erlenborn of Illinois.

The whip's post was left open by the retirement of Rep. Leslie Arends of Illinois.

Democrats re-elected Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma as Speaker of the House, without opposition. The Speaker's election must be confirmed by the full House, but this is a formality.

**A Moderate Liberal**

The party meetings are expected to continue for several days, although the House itself will resume sessions tomorrow.

In the Senate, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is to appear before the Finance Committee tomorrow to explain a compromise the administration hopes to reach in return for liberalized emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities. If the committee approves the compromise, Senate debate on the bill could begin Thursday.

Both chambers are expected to vote tomorrow on President Ford's veto of a bill, which unanimously recommended confirmation of Mr. Rockefeller, will report this week.

**GOP Governors Issue a Call  
To Ford to Show Leadership**

By Lou Cannon

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Republican governors, their ranks reduced to their lowest number since the Depression, opened a three-day session here yesterday with a blunt call to President Ford to provide national leadership.

The challenge was made by Gov. Winfield Dunn of Tennessee, outgoing chairman of the Republican Governors' Association. He said that Mr. Ford should quickly remove Nixon holdover appointees from the cabinet and also should come up with a plan to compel energy conservation, possibly a gas tax with refunds for low-income motorists.

The President has steadfastly opposed such a tax.

Gov. Dunn said the President had hurt the Republican party in the recent election campaign by pardoning former President Nixon and by proposing a 5-per-cent income tax surcharge. But the same decisions, Gov. Dunn said, demonstrated that the President was capable of doing what he thinks right regardless of political considerations.

**The Hard Decisions'**

"I want to see him make the hard decisions that are necessary regardless of his popularity," Gov. Dunn said.

The Republican governors, meeting at the first national GOP gathering since last month's Democratic landslide, faced some hard decisions of their own. The Republican losses have rekindled the traditional intraparty quarrel between conservatives, who want to offer a philosophical alternative to the Democrats, and moderates, who seek to attract working people, minorities and youth who now vote for the Democrats.

"The party needs to quit offering 19th-century leadership while we're barreling down on the 21st," retiring Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, said.

Gov. McCall has been one of the most outspoken moderates in a party that often has needed more conservative counsel.

But it may be different as a result of the November elections. Two of the GOP's most prominent moderate governors, William Milliken of Michigan and Robert

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• Light cartridge  
CARAN D'ACHE Geneva, Switzerland

**Light Quakes in Italy**

PRATO, Italy, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A series of light earthquakes shook parts of central Italy early today, the seismological observatory here reported. No injuries or serious damage were reported.



**KENT**  
WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



America's Quality Cigarette

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In Greek Referendum Sunday

## Constantine Seen Failing to Regain Throne

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—In the last days of his campaign to regain the Greek throne, exiled King Constantine is trying to convince Greeks that he would be a "democratic monarch." If he were allowed to resume his reign.

But even his most ardent supporters concede that King Constantine is waging an uphill battle and that his chances of winning a majority in Sunday's referendum are as unpromising as ever.

This is an unusual royal campaign since it is being conducted outside normal politics. Premier Constantine Caramanlis, whose Conservative New Democracy party won an overwhelming victory in the parliamentary elections two weeks ago, has refused to take a stand on whether the king should return to the throne.

The three major opposition parties, all of which opposed restoration of the monarchy during the campaign, have since agreed with Mr. Caramanlis that the issue should be settled by the people alone.

## TV Speeches Canceled

George Mavros, an opposition leader, canceled a television address in which he had planned to urge a vote against the king. So did Andreas Papandreou, leader

### Olympic Airways Halted by Strike

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Olympic Airways employees declared a strike of unlimited duration today to protest widespread dismissals and other money-saving measures decided on by the line's operator, multimillionaire Aristotle Onassis.

The strike officially begins at midnight tonight. But the airline's domestic and international flights were canceled late yesterday when ground personnel went on strike and pilots refused to fly. Olympic, Greece's national airline, has 8,500 employees.

Mr. Onassis, in an effort to cut losses he says are reached \$35 million in the first eight months of this year, announced that his entire staff would have to take three weeks' vacation on half pay and nonessential employees hired after June 1, 1973, would be dismissed. The Greek government has said the cutbacks are simply an attempt by Mr. Onassis to extract concessions.

of the Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement, and officials of the Communist party.

As a result, the king, who is living in London, is monopolizing TV through his "nonpolitical" campaigners, including retired generals and persons close to the court. A group of "nonpolitical" civic leaders and educators is running a campaign against the monarchy.

The 34-year-old king has been given a fair chance to state his case to the people and he has been talking about his devotion to "democratic principles" and his continuous struggle for the "political liberation" of Greece.

The king's professed willingness to accept limitations on his authority was also calculated to improve his chances. But the monarchy, according to diplomatic observers, is too compromised an institution and King Constantine's youthful errors are still remembered.

## Mother's Role

The most severe charge against the king is that his meddling in politics before the 1967 coup and the role played by his mother, Queen Frederika, helped create the atmosphere in which a group of junior officers could stage a coup.

In a TV speech, the king acknowledged last week that "mistakes were made which weakened our democratic way of life," but he pledged that if permitted to return he would be subject to "the will of the sovereign people."

The king's campaign is believed to have made some impact on the voters. Political experts in Athens, who only two weeks ago were saying that King Constantine could not get more than 15 per cent of the vote, have now raised their estimates. But no one is suggesting that the king could get more than 50 per cent of the total vote.

And the prevailing apathy among the voters seems to suggest that the Sunday referendum is dealing with a topic of marginal importance.

## Paris Drive on Dogs

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Reuters)—Police here are cracking down on dog owners who allow their pets to foul the sidewalk. On-the-spot fines, ranging from 20 to 40 francs, were imposed on 1,303 Parisians for such offenses during the first nine months of this year, police said.



Despina Papadopoulos

**Wife of Papadopoulos Is Accused of Fraud**

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Despina Papadopoulos, wife of the former junta strong man, George Papadopoulos, was ordered held yesterday pending trial on charges of fraud against the state.

The 43-year-old former state intelligence service employee was accused of drawing her salary after she became Greece's first lady until November, 1973, when her husband was deposed.

The king was initially willing to cooperate with a group of colonels who seized power in a military coup in 1967. He attempted to stage a counter-coup in December of that year but was unsuccessful and had to flee the country.

Critics also are attacking the king for accepting an allowance from the military regime. They charge that he began to oppose the dictatorship only after a republic was proclaimed in July, 1973.

The abolition of the monarchy was approved by 74 per cent of the voters in a referendum organized by the military regime. That voting was widely regarded as fraudulent. The new referendum was called by Mr. Caramanlis, who was asked to form a civilian government after the collapse of the military dictatorship five months ago.

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The result is uneasiness about the course of Portuguese democracy. The uneasiness is fed by rumors of rightist plots that, real or not, cause some Portuguese to wonder whether the country might become unstable without outside influence.

The Communists, clearly the most strongly organized group in the country, are causing worry. They are accused by both the communists and the Socialists of trying to confuse the voters by, in effect, presenting two parties, one officially Communist, the other disguised behind the so-called Portuguese Democratic Movement.

**At the Revolution**

The movement is an outgrowth of the Democratic Electoral Committee which, under the deposed regime, grouped all opposition forces and was allowed to operate at election time. After the revolution, the committee changed its name and continued to include Communists, Socialists and Centrists.

It is the Communists who dominate the grouping, and when the movement recently decided to participate in the elections, the Socialists and popular democrats withdrew and denounced the decision as a Communist maneuver.

**Meinhof Is Taken To Special Prison At Stuttgart**

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Ulrike Meinhof was transferred by air to Stuttgart today on completion of her trial in West Berlin, the Justice Ministry disclosed.

The transfer to a maximum-security prison in Stuttgart took place early today without incident, a spokesman said. Miss Meinhof is in the same prison where Andreas Baader, the accused co-leader of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang, is being held.

The Stuttgart venue stems in part from a bomb blast at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg that killed three soldiers. Heidelberg is in the West German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg of which Stuttgart is the capital.

Miss Meinhof, 40, was sentenced to eight years in prison Friday. She was convicted of charges stemming from the escape from custody of Baader in May, 1970.

**Iraqi Troops Reported To Infiltrate Kuwait**

KUWAIT, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Iraqi troops have infiltrated more than two kilometers inside Kuwait territory and set up military installations, the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amm said yesterday.

The reported action may force Kuwait to suspend its financial and military aid to Egypt and Syria and divert it to face the Iraqi threat, the newspaper said.

**Ties by Bahamas, Cuba**

MIAMI, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The government of the Bahamas has become the 10th in the Western Hemisphere to recognize the Communist regime in Cuba. The announcement was made Saturday by Home Affairs Minister Paul Adderly in Nassau and by Radio Havana in a broadcast monitored here.



United Press International  
NEW CAR WASH—It's either a car with home comforts or a mobile bathroom with wheel-to-wheel carpeting, but in any event it is the current crowd pleaser at the Essen Auto Show. Assembled by a German-Canadian mechanic, it features twin bathtubs and toilet that doubles as driver's seat. Driver may need to be a plumber.

## But Regime Still Insists on March Ballot

## Doubt Grows on Free Elections in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—The military-dominated government continues to insist that it will carry out a pledge it made when the dictatorship was overthrown

—that Portugal's first free elections in more than 50 years will be held in March.

But the Portuguese, watching the government as it tries to cope with three major problems—democratization, decolonization and economic development—are not at all certain that the March deadline can be met.

In the Armed Forces Movement, which carried out the coup d'état against Premier Marcelo Caetano, there is some division over the election issue. A minority is reported to favor postponement on the grounds that the country is not ready for it. And the Communist party, a powerful force, is said to want a delay for fear that its organizational strength will not be matched by a strong showing at the polls.

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**French Casinos Get Raw Deal**

DIJON, France, Dec. 2 (UPI)—Two French casinos were held on Bikini, 500 miles northwest of Majuro. Eight years later, the United States exploded the first hydrogen bomb on another atoll, Eniwetok, 250 miles to the west. Tests continued through 1962.

The United States has spent \$5 million, including \$425,000 this year, on the rehabilitation program. But Bikini is not yet the model community the Department of Interior promised it would be. What it needs most are more Bikinians who want to go home.

**French Report Arms Sales Rise**

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI)—France has not set a record 15 billion francs (\$1 billion) in weapons orders from foreign countries this year, Le Monde reports. This compares with 9.5 billion francs (\$1.5 billion) worth of orders in 1973.

Actual deliveries of weapons to foreign customers this year amounted to 10 billion francs (\$2 billion), Le Monde said. "It is about one-fifth of the cost of oil to be imported next year," the newspaper noted.

Le Monde did not name an

of the countries that placed an order this year. Previous reports spoke of sizable purchases by oil-producing Arab countries and Latin American nations.

## Obituaries

## Sylvi Kekkonen, 74, Novelist And Wife of Finnish President

HELSINKI, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mrs. SYLVIA Kekkonen, 74, wife of President Urho Kekkonen, died today in the Helsinki University hospital of a heart attack, the Finnish radio announced.

The radio then played solemn music and flags at official buildings were lowered to half staff.

A novelist in later years, she had married Mr. Kekkonen in 1928 and in 1928 gave birth to their twin sons, Matti and Tuomi.

She became Finland's first lady in 1966 when her husband was elected president. Two years later, despite a busy official schedule, she finished her first novel, "Amalia." A portrait of a Finnish farmer's wife, it has been translated into seven languages.

For several years before the heart attack she had been suffering from rheumatism. She last appeared in public in September, during the official visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

**Dr. Emmett Holt Jr.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Dr. L. Emmett Holt Jr., 79, an internationally renowned pediatrician who expanded the pediatric department of the New York University School of Medicine into a major research center, died Saturday at his home in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He had retired in 1960 after 16 years as chief of the NYU department.

Many of Dr. Holt's research achievements involved technical matters reported only in professional journals, but he attained page-one newspaper coverage in 1963 when he reported startling results of a two-year study—that even delicate premature babies did just as well on cold milk out of the refrigerator as on bottles carefully warmed to body temperature.

For many years he contributed articles in layman's language to Good Housekeeping magazine. But he made his most significant contribution to child care in 1943 when he revised, enlarged and reissued "Holt's Care and Feeding of Children," a mother's handbook originally published at the turn of the century by his father, Leon A. Makieleski.

**Gen. Roscoe Cartwright**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Retired Brig. Gen. Roscoe Cartwright, 85, one of the Army's senior black officers, was killed in a Trans World Airlines plane that crashed in Virginia yesterday. He began his Army career January, 1941, and retired September.

**Frederick T. Merrill**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT)—Frederick Thayer Merrill, 67, of County Waterford, Indiana, a retired U.S. Foreign Service officer and former chargé d'affaires in Bucharest, died in nearby Arlington, Va., Saturday of a heart attack. He had served as director of the East-West contacts staff of the State Department from 1966 to 1968.

**Max Weber**

BERN, Dec. 2 (AP)—Max Weber, 76, who was Switzerland's finance minister from 1961 to 1963, died here today.

**Court-Martial Set For 2 of 22 GIs In Berlin Strike**

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (UPI)—The Army Command recommended that two of soldiers who refused to work for 24-hour period one week ago tried by special court-martial.

The Army said that the 20 offenders nonjudicial punishment.

A Berlin Command spokesman said that by this evening, some of the 20 had rejected nonjudicial punishment in favor of a court-martial.

The 20 soldiers said that they had begun a strike in order to force the Army to accept 15 demands for greater self-government. After the inspection general interviewed the men, they withdrew the demand that they be empowered to veto appointments of all officers to their unit. They then returned to work pending the Army's reply to their demands.

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*Man Charged in Bombing Not Named***U.K. Court Breaks Precedent in IRA Case**

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—A man charged today with the murder of a member of the Women's Royal Army Corps who was one of five persons killed in a pub explosion in October. Officials at the man's name secret.

The British Law Society and National Council for Civil Liberties said that they had never heard of a case before in which

a defendant's name had been kept secret during an open court hearing. Reuters reported.

"We have other people to arrest violent men. And I don't want to complicate security," the local police chief told newsmen afterward, when they said there were misgivings among some lawyers.

The man was one of 20 persons who have been charged with

causing bomb blasts in British cities in wave of violence linked to the sectarian war in Northern Ireland.

The unnamed man was charged with the murder of Caroline Sister, an 18-year-old private in the WRAC. She was in the Horse and Groom Pub in Guildford, 30 miles from London, when the bomb exploded.

Police ringed the court as the man, in his 20s, was ordered held three days pending further police inquiries into the case.

**Emergency Laws**

The charges were made four days after Parliament passed emergency laws to combat a surge of terrorism that has caused the death of 21 persons in the last two months.

In Birmingham, where explosions in two bars killed 20 persons 11 days ago, two more Irishmen were ordered held until Thursday on bomb charges. This brought to 18 the number held in connection with blasts in the Midland region during the last year.

Sharp criticism of language policy followed the submission of the report in the House of Commons by Jean Chretien, the French-speaking president of the Treasury Board, the government's emulating agency.

The report classified about 56% of the 281,664 federal jobs as bilingual, more than the official estimate made two years ago. Among those for which fluency in both French and English is considered essential are 98%, or 93 per cent, of 1,038 top executive posts.

In his means, in effect, that a

young Canadian entering the civil service has scant hope of achieving the highest career level with-

**Brookings Study Calls for Fewer Arms in Europe**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—American tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe could be reduced from about 30 warheads to 2,000, according to a study released today by the Brookings Institution.

Such a step would release approximately 25,000 U.S. troops from conventional defense while aiming a tactical nuclear warhead deployment in Europe of efficient scope for a major tactical nuclear response to aggression," the study said.

It also urged a reduction in nuclear yield of the warheads to a maximum of 10 kilotons, in attempt to limit any tactical nuclear warfare to the region where it broke out.

The study was written by Jeffrey Record, a research associate at the Brookings Institution, a private research organization that advises government policies.

The kind of tactical nuclear war envisaged by U.S. planners and for which the North Atlantic alliance has prepared... is best improbable and at worst erroneous," he added.

Irwin Bull

out being fluent in French, the mother tongue of about 27 percent of the 28 million Canadians, as well as English, the language of the majority.

However, some government employees are unable to become bilingual, the report said, adding that "a study will be carried out to determine why some persons appear to be unable to learn a second language."

Sharp criticism of language policy followed the submission of the report in the House of Commons by Jean Chretien, the French-speaking president of the Treasury Board, the government's emulating agency.

Since, as the government admits, no one knows why some cannot learn languages, the government is unnecessarily halting the careers of a large number of young Canadians," said Walter Baker of Ottawa, representing the Progressive Conservative party.

It shows that Canadians who are bilingual, both francophone and anglophone, are going to find it more and more difficult to reach the higher ranks of the federal civil service," he said of the report.

The governing Liberal party, headed by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, a Montreal French-Canadian, upgraded the position of French in the government by passing the Official Languages Act five years ago.

The legality of the legislation was tested in the Supreme Court this year when a French-speaking defendant in a trespassing case demanded that he be tried in his own language, although the alleged offence had occurred in a predominantly English-speaking New Brunswick community. The court ruled unanimously in his favor.

The equal place of French in the government was fixed by the British North America Act of 1867, which is considered Canada's constitution. The Official Languages Act of 1969 affirmed that a citizen may deal with the government in either language.

Dr. Victor Gilbertsen, who heads the Cancer Detection Center at the University of Minnesota, found in a study of 85,000 procto examinations that if polyps are discovered and removed surgically, four out of five patients who would otherwise have developed bowel cancer never get it.

**Blast Kills Expert**

BELFAST, Dec. 2 (AP).—A British Army bomb disposal expert was killed in Northern Ireland today when a charge planted in a butter chum exploded in his face as he tried to defuse it.

The expert died instantly in the blast at the village of Gorlumlin, a few yards from Ulster's frontier with the Irish Republic.

Army sources said that the bomb probably was detonated by IRA guerrillas hidden across the border.

United Press International  
STUDY IN TRANQUILITY.—Two Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep standing silhouetted against Flathead Lake, illuminated by a setting sun near Polson, Mont.

**U.S. Instrument Also Used in Surgery****New Device Used to Detect Rectal Cancer**

By Jan E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—

Cancer of the colon and rectum is often called "the cancer nobody talks about." It might also be called the cancer that little is done about. Yet, it is the most common life-threatening cancer in the United States today, and a means of preventing most fatal cases has been available for nearly 60 years.

This method, examination by proctosigmoidoscope (procto for short), enabled a doctor to see into the last 12 inches of the bowel, where two-thirds of colorectal cancers arise.

Dr. Victor Gilbertsen, who heads the Cancer Detection Center at the University of Minnesota, found in a study of 85,000 procto examinations that if polyps are discovered and removed surgically, four out of five patients who would otherwise have developed bowel cancer never get it.

**Painless Removal**

Last week a New York physician described another advance against this disease—examination by means of a flexible instrument through which a doctor can see the full six feet of the large intestine and through which most polyps can be removed safely and painlessly without an anesthetic.

Using the device, called a colonoscope, Dr. William Wolff, chairman of surgery at Beth Israel Medical Center, said that he and his colleagues had examined more than 7,000 patients and removed more than 3,000 polyps and in only one case did a serious complication develop.

He said his work clearly

demonstrated that practically all cancers of the colon and rectum begin as polyps, which are considered benign tumors. This is not to say that all polyps will eventually become cancerous, but that a person with polyps has a greater-than-average risk of developing bowel cancer. About 10 percent of polyps have malignant potential, Dr. Wolff has found.

Dr. Wolff told the National Conference on Cancer Management, held here last week, that preventing bowel cancer is particularly important in view of the limited progress that has been made in saving the lives of those afflicted with the disease.

**50-Per-Cent Toll**

This year, about 99,000 Americans will be diagnosed as having bowel cancer. Lung cancer is more common in men and breast cancer more common in women, but this is the most common serious cancer striking both sexes.

According to current survival data, 60 per cent of the 99,000 will die of the disease within five years of diagnosis.

Dr. Gilbertsen reports that when detected and treated as a premalignant or early malignant polyp before the cancer has invaded the bowel walls, only local surgery is needed in the vast

majority of cases and the cure rate is virtually 100 per cent.

But, he adds, the procto examination—the most common method of detecting these early cancers—is included by only a small minority of physicians as a part of a regular checkup.

The flexible colonoscope is a space-age refinement of the rigid proctosigmoidoscope. The new instrument contains a fiberoptic light source that literally enables one to see around corners. A knife-like tool at the far end can be manipulated from the outside.

Thus, a doctor can see any abnormalities along the full length of the bowel and can perform a biopsy or remove potentially dangerous polyps.

Dr. Wolff said that the procedure is currently done only in the hospital until more is known about possible hazards and until doctors develop full expertise.

**Mild Sedative**

He said, however, that the patient rarely requires more than a mild sedative and that most patients find it less uncomfortable than a procto.

"This is a lot less traumatic and less expensive than the abdominal surgery that is usually done to remove polyps," he remarked. He said that many medical centers around the country were currently using the colonoscope.

Although the colonoscope is a potential means of screening persons for bowel cancer, Dr. Wolff recommended that, at this point, colonoscopic screening be limited to "high-risk" persons—those who have had polyps or colon cancer and those with a family history of the disease.

Among the 23 missing journal-

**23 Foreign Newsmen Listed As Still Missing in Cambodia**

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 2 (NYT).—

Twenty-three foreign journalists are still missing and unaccounted for in Cambodia.

4 Americans

As the war here nears the end of its fifth year, no conclusive evidence has yet emerged of their whereabouts or their fate although a number of sightings of men in captivity described as journalists have been reported.

Most of the newsmen disappeared or were captured by anti-government troops in the early months of the war, in the spring of 1970, but three more have joined the missing in the last year or so.

All attempts to get information from the anti-government forces about what happened to these men or to secure the freedom of those who may still be alive have been fruitless.

**Queries Deferred**

The North Vietnamese—who have never admitted the presence of their troops in Cambodia, even though some of the journalists were known to have been captured by their soldiers—have stuck to their position that this matter has nothing to do with them and have referred all queries to the opposing Cambodian forces.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian chief of state now living in exile in Peking as the titular but seemingly powerless leader of the insurgents, has expressed concern about the captive journalists. His public remarks may have benefited some newsmen who were released after capture early in the war. But he has never provided any information about the 23 still missing.

Journalists' committees have formed in the United States and France to press the Communists for information. News organizations in Japan have also been active. Representations have been made to the Communists openly and quietly, by government officials and private persons, but nothing definitive has been learned.

Those persons here in Phnom Penh who keep in close touch with the situation say they have not given up hope that some of the journalists—and even possibly some American military men—may still be alive in insurgent prison camps. But these sources say their information is still not conclusive and that they, therefore, do not want to raise false hopes.

The American Embassy acknowledges that it checks out every report it gets of an alleged sighting of a captured journalist or foreigner. It says it would comment if it had any sure information.

Among the 23 missing journal-

**Spaniards Reportedly Kill Four Moroccans**

RABAT, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Four Moroccans were killed and six were wounded by Spanish Foreign Legion troops at Ceuta Thursday night, the Moroccan opposition daily *L'Opinion* reported here yesterday.

The paper, published by the Istiglal party, also reported a clash at Djairia in the Sahara on Nov. 11 when it said 15 Spaniards and eight "national militants" were killed. Three of the latter were taken prisoner and later shot, the paper said.

Spanish-held Ceuta lies at the tip of northern Morocco. *L'Opinion* said that customs officers on the frontier between Morocco and Ceuta were recently replaced by Foreign Legion troops.

**Colombian Slides Kill 21**

BOGOTA, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Twenty-one persons died in two landslides Friday, police said yesterday.

**The Ericsson method of quality audit.**

There are 70 Ericsson plants in 13 countries. Many of them manufacture identical components for sophisticated telecommunications equipment. Note that word: identical. The part must be compatible no matter whether it was made in Italy, Brazil, Sweden or someplace else. So the quality control organization has to be something special.

An average of one person out of every ten employed at all our plants is engaged in inspection of raw materials, production and deliveries. That is a high percentage, but we consider it necessary for the sophisticated type of equipment we make. However, it still does not assure that the level of quality is the same in all the Group's manufacturing facilities all over the world.

So every plant also employs special quality inspectors who constantly make spot checks on finished products. They use dice, cards or random number tables to select products for a complete checkout according to centrally compiled standard schedules. The checklist for the printed circuit shown on the right, for example, covers about one hundred characteristics.

The reports from all the plants are sent to the Ericsson Quality Audit Centre in Stockholm, Sweden, where they are computer processed. If anything is wrong we can spot it fast and do something about it.

Quality control reports in their turn go to everybody involved in that specific product, whether it be in management, design, laboratory work or production. Including foremen on the shop floor, who pass the word on to their teams. Everybody is kept informed about the results of his work.

All this helps to ensure reliability in manufacture. In fact it is our foremost aid in our quality activities. But quality control does not end there. We also follow up continually component reliability in operation. We run installation checks, functional tests and final checkouts when the customer is actually using the equipment. And follow on with subscriber inspection reports, maintenance reports and operational statistics on exchanges in service.

So country of origin is immaterial. What we deliver is always an Ericsson product, period.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.



The Ericsson Group  
—our business is to put people on speaking terms.

## Crisis of the Parties

No one would claim that the political mechanisms of the Western democracies are functioning well under the impact of global stagflation. The policies they have evolved to meet this test range from the relatively good in West Germany to the positively bad in Italy, with the great majority in between tending toward Rome's example, rather than that of Bonn's. The governments in every case rest on narrow margins of popular support; in the United States the Republican President represents a minority in the Congress which assembles today. And the party systems on which those governments are at least theoretically based are also in almost universal disarray.

In the United States, for example, the Democrats have won enough seats in both houses of the Congress so they can at least announce that they will not be rubber stamps for the opposition President. They also talk of presenting their own program. But Congress is rather poorly prepared, after a generation of presidential leadership, to assume such a role. In addition the Democrats are split several ways—between new and old members of Congress, between rural conservatives and urban liberals. To create a viable instrument of government out of this melange will require a greater degree of statesmanship and sense of direction than has so far appeared.

Britain's Labor government is at odds with at least a substantial segment of the Labor party, as became quite plain at the party's annual conference last week. Moreover, the tensions that are rising between the government and its most highly organized backers,

the unions, does not promise well for the stability of a cabinet which has only the slimmest of margins in Parliament and the gravest of problems in the national economy. As for France, President Giscard d'Estaing has inherited, in cold political fact, a party system in embryo, and one that could be stillborn if his leadership—which, like that of his predecessors in the Fifth Republic, is highly personal—succumbs to the attacks which have been made upon it from left, right and center in recent weeks. Not a Gaullist, his chief source of support is the Gaullists, and this can be a serious obstacle, especially in the way of an innovative foreign policy.

And the French dilemma over foreign affairs illustrates one of the gravest dangers which party disarray poses for the West. When popularly-based governments are nervous about their popularity, foreign matters are likely to suffer most, whether through Gaullist dislike of overtures toward Europe and America, Labor party mistrust of the Common Market, or the residual isolationism which so frequently emerges in the United States.

The parlous state of political parties in the West (and in Japan) is, of course, a symptom rather than a cause, reflecting the gravity of the problems confronting the industrialized countries and the lack of the kind of leadership that could galvanize support for positive programs to meet them. Unless and until such leadership emerges, the danger that the West will try to muddle through a situation that demands much more forethought and action is real and serious.

## Ulster Imperatives

The killing of 20 persons and wounding of nearly 200 in terror bombings of Birmingham pubs has finally brought home the dimensions of the Northern Ireland catastrophe to the people of Britain. Though violence in Ulster has claimed some 1,200 lives in five years, including more than 200 British soldiers, Britons generally and at times even the British government have treated the situation as a nasty nuisance, rather than a problem menacing the whole United Kingdom.

The Birmingham bombs, coming after explosions in the Tower of London, the Palace of Westminster, and the courts, appear to have ended the complacency. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins has now obtained emergency measures from Parliament, including outlawing the Irish Republican Army and giving the police extraordinary powers "unprecedented in peacetime." The government of the Irish Republic has expressed support for Britain's new measures and promised a crackdown of its own on the IRA.

It is not yet clear, however, that the Birmingham tragedy will galvanize fresh political efforts by Prime Minister Wilson's government to arrest the steady drift toward civil war in Ulster. Merlyn Rees, the secretary for Northern Ireland, clings to a leisurely timetable that calls for elections next March to a constitutional convention that will discuss new forms of Ulster provincial government.

But the Ulster crisis will not wait for spring elections and a constitutional convention, even if these devices offered far greater prospects for finding a peaceful solution

than they do. In the present climate, the convention idea seems so remote from practicality that some in Ulster view it as a maneuver by the government to pave the way for a British withdrawal from the province.

This inference is surely false. A withdrawal would ignite full-scale civil war into which the Irish Republic would be drawn and from which Britain could not remain aloof. But if Britain must soldier on in Ulster it must somehow step up the effort to curb the escalating sectarian strife and be willing to impose power-sharing on the Protestant majority. These aims are easy to state and fantastically difficult to carry out; there are no palatable alternatives.

There is little the U.S. government can do to help; but there is something individual Americans could refrain from doing that would make a solution easier. British and Irish Republic ministers agree that it is mostly the money raised by the IRA in the United States that fuels the terrorism of the IRA Provisionals. On his last visit to America, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald made public pleas for a halt to American funding of the IRA. His pleas deserve to be heeded.

Too many Americans have already been duped into giving money, for what they believe to be legitimate political or humanitarian purposes, that ends up paying for the instruments of death and terror, of maiming and murder, that now unfortunately are almost daily occurrences in the war of Irishmen vs. Irishmen within the United Kingdom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The UNESCO Vote

The Arab bloc and its allies amassed votes of vengeance against Israel in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. At the behest of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel was excluded from UNESCO's regional groups and barred from receiving UNESCO aid. But the people in all the Arab states and indeed in the underdeveloped and developing countries throughout the world will be the main losers from this vindictive ploy.

While Israel receives a paltry \$28,000 a year for cultural and educational projects, UNESCO provides several millions of dollars for all the Arab lands. To save the Egyptian temples at Abu Simbel, UNESCO donated \$36 million; hundreds of schools have been established by UNESCO for Palestinian refugee children. UNESCO funds a regional science center in Cairo. There is a host of programs in the Middle East to combat illiteracy, conduct scientific and communications experiments, and support scholars and scholarship.

These important programs are now imperiled everywhere. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just approved an

amendment to the foreign aid bill that would cut off a planned \$16-million contribution to UNESCO unless the series of anti-Israel resolutions is repealed. Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., speaking for a unanimous committee, declared that UNESCO had no right to pass political resolutions straying from its humanitarian purposes. The United States now provides 29 per cent of the total budget for UNESCO activities.

This costly "victory" by the PLO has even more far-reaching consequences. Many of the leading philosophers, playwrights and scholars in the world—among them Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Eugène Ionesco of France; Kenneth Arrow, Hans A. Bethe, and Eugene P. Wigner of the United States—have announced that they will no longer lend their talents to UNESCO. Such individuals including Nobel laureates in the arts and sciences, in the past have provided the inspiration and cultural fiber for the international organization. Their services will be lost because of the perversion of UNESCO's fundamental cultural and humanitarian purpose that occurred in the politically motivated Paris action.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 3, 1899

NEW YORK—George Clausen, president of the Park Commission, announced yesterday that he had issued four permits for automobiles to circulate in Central Park. He said more would be issued gradually. Also it was announced that automobiles may run on the southeast drives of Prospect Park.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1924

NEW YORK—The coming generation faces the problem of the exhaustion of the domestic oil supply, according to Julian Sears, administrator of the U.S. government geological survey. He said the United States controlled only 18 per cent of the world's oil supply, and was becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources of supply.



"Sometimes I Miss Our Old Underdog Image."

## The Birth of Another World

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

**P**ARIS.—Although the profound transformation of the world set off by the economic revolution, will be difficult, the necessary transformation of our mental processes will be yet more difficult.

It is urgent that we integrate the new realities of the world as it is into our way of thinking.

1. The first generally accepted notion, at this year's end, is that the main conflict in matters of energy is between the Arab petroleum-producing countries and the big industrial nations which consume it.

The oil-producing states would like to charge the highest possible price (now \$1 a barrel and still rising). Both the price and its constant increase are intolerable to the West, whose main objective would be to lower the basic price for oil to \$7 a barrel—the highest economically acceptable price—and to moderate the increase.

The reality, which is now beginning to surface, is something else again.

### Stymied

For the Arabs, the most rational and best use of their petroleum resources does not depend on getting the highest price for oil nor on its arithmetic computation. If it did, there would result such a rate of inflation, economic stagnation and series of catastrophes (unemployment in the West and Japan and famine in the poorer countries) that the Arab countries would themselves be stymied.

This has been brought home to several Arab ministers and heads of state, not by Western ambassadors—less yet by threats—but by their own teams of economists and planners, some of whom are the most sophisticated and forward-looking in the world. The optimum price for the producing countries—as a start—is not much more than \$7 a barrel.

It is on this seemingly paradoxical reality that France has based its proposal to hold a three-sided conference (not a bloc against the U.S. proposal would be as soon as possible. Mr. Kissinger would prefer to wait until spring so that he can have the time to unify the stands of the oil-consuming states before confronting the oil-producing countries.

However, now it begins to be clear that the U.S. petroleum strategy only appears to be to do everything possible to force down the price of petroleum.

2. The "Kissinger plan," which combines both the energy issue and its monetary consequences, seems to lead to some form of exploitation of the energy crisis to consolidate the dominant economic position of the United States.

### Special Fund

And economically, everything is set up for just that. The greatest part of petrodollars go through the American banking system through the use of U.S. currency. Mr. Kissinger proposes that the West codify and institutionalize the spontaneous reality by setting up a "Special Fund for Financial Products of Petroleum." The Arabs would deposit in the fund most of their income, which would be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. And this fund, controlled by Washington, would lend capital on medium or long term to countries with payment deficits (Japan, Italy, France, Britain, etc.)

Thus, the superiority of the United States would not be limited to industrial technology and systems of security for other modern countries, but would be extended to include their very means of development, their way of life and organization. This would, indeed, be a super-challenge by the United States.

Furthermore, while Mr. Kissinger was working out this financial "rescue" plan, his principal aide, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, was preparing an energy program, which he first disclosed to U.S. economic leaders at a Yale University forum. This program is based on the premise that the specific interest of the United States, in the current world energy situation, is to maintain the price of American oil, as of now, at the higher level, that is, \$11 a barrel.

The Enders plan—since made public—states that the production of energy in the United States (petroleum and other mineral fuels, nuclear power, solar power, methods under development, etc.) will expand much more quickly if the world price of crude petroleum remains at the higher level. It also states that this high price will tend to force consumption down to a degree where the United States, and the United States alone, would be able to balance its payments. It goes on to say that the result of these two phenomena will, within 10 years, not only allow the United States to be independent of energy imports, but also will make it the dominant power on the world energy market.

3. Is this plan the brainchild of a dominant capitalist system? Here again, reality is elsewhere.

The first to react violently against this "master plan" were the heads of major private American oil companies. They quickly realized that the plan would lead to a de facto nationalization of energy resources by the U.S. government in very few years. And this is true.

4. And in Europe also, reality is far from what it appears to be.

It is generally agreed that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "sticks" whatever the cost, to the United States and to Mr. Kissinger's policies. And this is what has brought about a series of unfortunate differences between Paris and Bonn.

However, what is really taking place? At a time when all the countries of Europe—sharply curtailed in their investment capacities by the "petroleum tax" being paid to the Middle East—seek quite naturally, to attract home foreign capital—and dollars above all—for long-term investments which would assure them some expansion in spite of their financial straits, it is West Germany that reacts the most violently to this new "American colonization."

On Nov. 27, a private meeting was held in Bonn of industrial and political leaders to discuss controls and limits to be imposed on the development of American multinational firms in West Germany. At the meeting, Mr. Schmidt and Wolf Mommer, president of the Krupp group, faced, among others, the heads of the following American firms: IBM, NCR, Continental Can, Honeywell, ITT, Mobil Oil and Exxon. And they informed them that a "code of good conduct" for multinational firms in West Germany was necessary and that it would deal with, in part, the rate of their

development and diversification within the West German economy and also with their relations, direct or indirect, with the administration on the federal and regional levels.

### The Challenge

West Germany is, thus, the first to meet the "American challenge" by limiting excesses and setting acceptable norms.

5. As for France, it refused to join the West's energy agency set up at the urging of the United States. This led Mr. Kissinger to consider Mr. Giscard d'Estaing an implementalist. But the truth is that the French President is basically right, even if he did not observe all the diplomatic niceties. If it is in the interest of Europe to have the price of petroleum reduced as soon as possible to the \$7 level under the threat of severe and immediate unemployment—our allies, objectively, are those Arab leaders free of fanaticism, who agree with this plan for the reasons stated above. And Mr. Kissinger, who we now know is setting up his own opposite strategy, is not our ally.

Why should it be necessary to prepare *a priori* a "confrontation" with all the Arab leaders through a long series of negotiations with the United States? Is this really the only and the best solution?

6. But, at the same time, Paris would be making a serious error if it were to treat West German leaders as "enemies of the United States." For, if it is true that in matters of security West Germany has every reason in the world to place on its eastern frontier the Atlantic Alliance, it is just as true that for what concerns us here, that is, the economic crisis and its solution, West Germany has shown that it does not intend to depend on American financial or economic hegemony.

Whenever the vital interests of France, of West Germany, of Europe are basically the same, then it is not only natural but desirable that our tactical roles be diversified. It seems that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt are agreed on that.

The two leaders are certainly fully aware—and this goes beyond the recent state of articles describing their disagreements—that the more we go forward, the more reality becomes diverse, pluralistic and clouded by nuances.

### Diversity

The authors of the Club of Rome's latest report, Pestel and Mesarovic, explain it very well on the eve of the new "internationalized" era which they announce and describe: "The univeristy of problems and solutions must *in no case* result in uniformity. . . . On the contrary, diversity is the key to adaptation, which is itself the key to survival."

All the illustrations taken from recent events, briefly mentioned here, demonstrate the value of their judgment.

There is not one United States (Exxon is against Kissinger); there is no simple confrontation of producers against consumers (the United States and Europe are different); there is no Paris-Bonn conflict (the military alliance is one thing; economic union is another); there is no Arab bloc against the West (its prosperity depends on ours).

There is, however, the infinite complexity of life in the universe, which must and which will find its own way: that of systematic expansion.

This is an editorial appearing in this week's Paris news magazine, *L'Express*, translated by the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Servan-Schreiber is publisher of *L'Express*.

## Peter Lennon

### From London:

Tension between Irish and British is at its worst since the IRA bombings of 1939.

**L**ONDON—The development which British politicians feared most has arrived in double harness: full-scale indiscriminate terrorist bombing in Britain, and an incoherent backlash against the Irish community.

Following the carnage in Birmingham 12 days ago, in which 20 people were killed and 163 injured, we have had bombs in London mail boxes and bombs thrown into crowded pubs. Postmen are again refusing to clear packed mailboxes in central London; at Heathrow Airport doors have been taken off public telephone booths so that parcels cannot be easily concealed there, and when you go into a pub with a parcel or suitcase it is generally searched.

Although the police have operated with remarkable speed, arresting six of the alleged bombers a few hours after the Birmingham explosions, and this weekend rounding up a dozen more suspected of involvement in earlier bombing, this apparent success seems to have done little to soothe the rage of some British people towards the Irish.

### Scapgoat

The Irishman, who is as vulnerable to the bombs as any Briton, is caught between two fires: that of the terrorists and that of Britons who are looking for a scapegoat. A gasoline bomb which burnt down an Irish newsagent's shop last week narrowly missed killing two young children and an old woman who were on the premises. There have been other cases of gasoline bomb attacks on Irish people; of souffling on factory floors between Irish and British workers; and of threats to Irish people. The most illogical case was that of a threat to an Irish nurse.

Despite fervent appeals from British politicians, tension between the Irish and British is at its worst since the 12-month IRA bombing campaign of 1939. At that time there were more than 200 explosions, in the worst of which five people were killed and 12 injured in Coventry. Ironically it was the catastrophe of war which healed the rift between the communities. The Irish joined the British Army in large numbers, and they also made their contribution to the war effort in the munitions factories.

The danger now is that 30 years of gradual, peaceful integration of the Irish into British life will be shattered again for a generation. This time the Irish have succeeded in putting down roots in Britain. There are nearly one million of Irish birth and five times that number of Irish descent. In the past 20 years the Irishman's situation in Britain has undergone a change which has proceeded largely unnoticed by journalists with the exception of an excellent book by Kevin O'Connor, *The Irish in Britain*, published two years ago.

In the late 1940s and 1950s the Irish who emigrated to Britain from the economically depressed Irish Republic still conformed very largely to the type of unskilled labor or uneducated serving maid which had been typical since the first great exodus during the famine years of the 1840s.

Discriminated against in jobs and lodgings houses, where the

"hard-headed and cold-blooded" foreign policy.

FREDERICK A. SEIDEL,  
Locarno, Switzerland.

### Fasting to Feed

"In order to gain a sense of the reality of hunger," an American food relief organization suggests "that Americans fast today." (N.Y. Times editorial, INT'L, Nov. 21)

It might be a good idea for people of all nationalities (not only Americans) who habitually eat too much to use their imaginations more fully. For example: By placing oneself mentally and spiritually in the position of a person dying of starvation, one automatically loses one's appetite!

In that way, fasting to help feed the famished populations of the world would no longer constitute an "abstraction," nor would it require any "self-sacrifice"; it would simply be a more sincere expression of human solidarity. "A Dream About the Impossible" (Victor Dzram, INT'L, Nov. 21) come true.

ESTHER DELCOURT,  
Paris.

## If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

At Mercedes-Benz we can't change people. We can't do anything about the roads. But we can and do design cars to be as safe as possible.

As a driver you want to show consideration on the road. We build the cars to back that up.

### A driver is far more complex than his car.

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

### Our first principle: A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

### Our second principle: Cut down noise and you cut down tension.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

### Our third principle: It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things—they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

### Our fourth principle: A comfortable driver is a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all controls and

instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

Driving a car that's short on space isn't just tiring—being cooped up can be emotionally unsettling too. And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

### Our fifth principle: A better car is the best value.

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

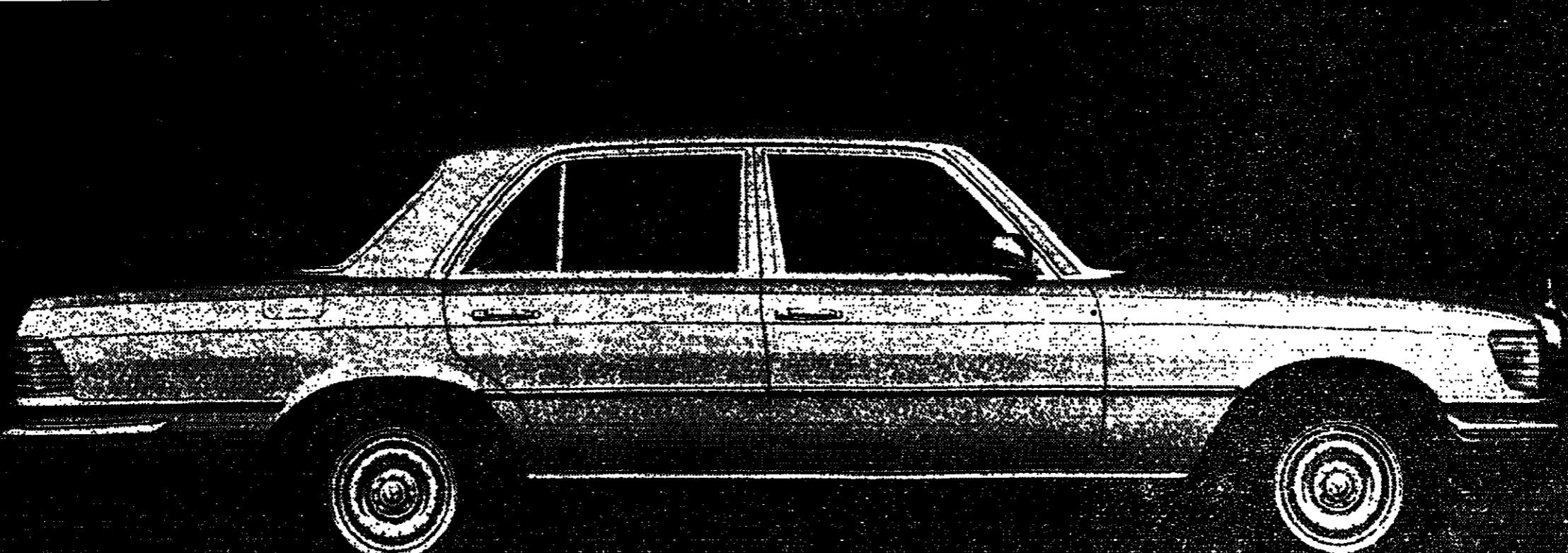
Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.

**Technics can be human.  
Mercedes proves it.**



Mercedes-Benz



## FASHION

## The Art of Using Eastern Fabrics for Western Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

**PARIS.** Dec. 3 (UPI)—Indian fabrics are usually superb; the subtle colors are poetic and the pattern-on-pattern work does credit to the instinctive color sense of India.

Jean Muir knows it well. She has a collection made from Indian fabrics—one of the prettiest around. But people who dabble in Indian fashion usually fail. They either go in for a terribly Indian and terribly costumey look or they try to imitate Western styles and end up with second best.

That is why a new effort in using Indian fabrics is a success both from a fashion and price

## Orthodox Relics

**ISTANBUL.** Dec. 2 (Reuters)—The relics of St. Cyril and Methodius, who brought Christianity to the Slavs, have been handed over to the Greek Orthodox Church by a Vatican emissary here. Kept for centuries in the Pope's private chapels, the relics will eventually be placed in the Church of Sts. Cyril and Methodius now being built in Salónica, Greece.

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from 2:30 a.m. to 12:30  
20, rue des Capucines



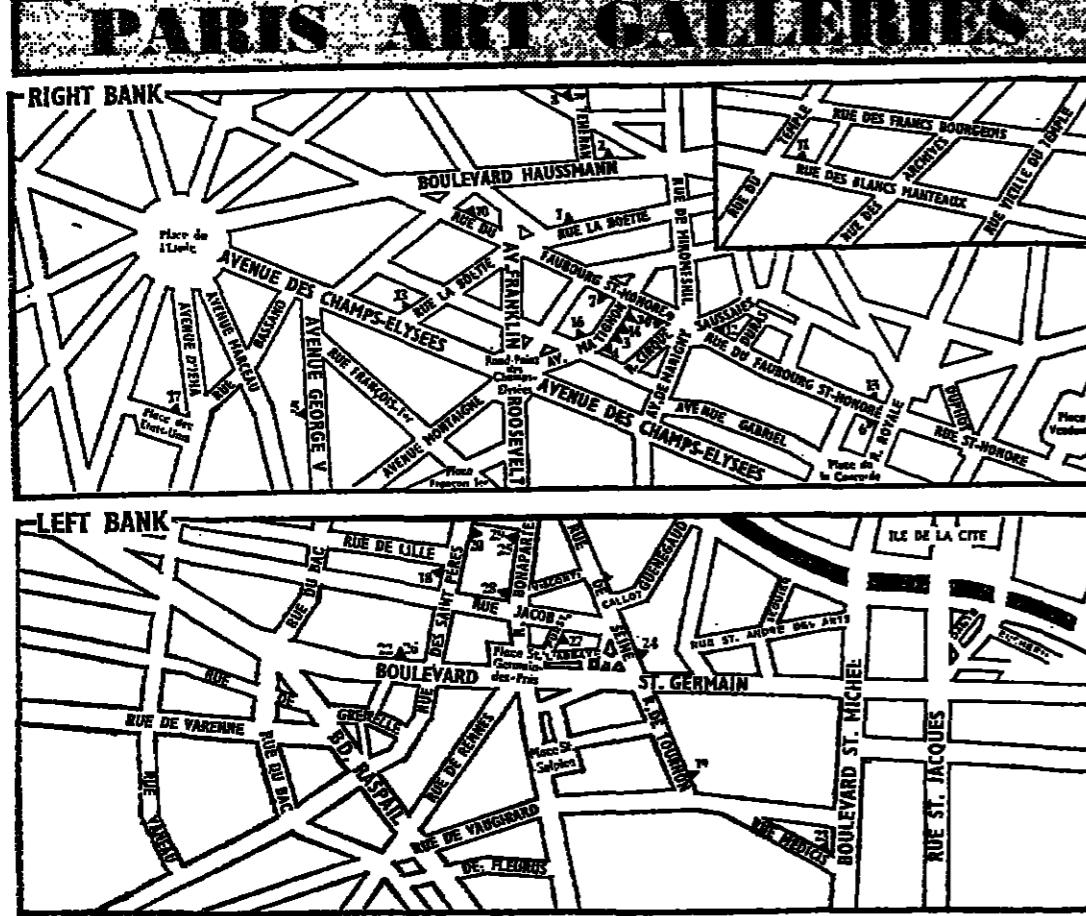
A Pole dress with quilted bodice, made of Indian fabric.

has done a range of simple, slightly Victorian blouses with ruffles at the neck.

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For women who can wear bold-er styles, Mrs. Pole also offers rich striped silk coats from Afghanistan which she refines and restyles into elegant evening coats. She also has a couple of short, car coats of rough hand-woven wool encrusted with multi-color flower embroidery and mirrors that would look great over simple slacks and a turtleneck sweater.

There is also a selection of silver Afghan jewelry. But the hats, gaudy little pill boxes, somehow do not make the grade. "I honestly don't know what to do with them," said Mrs. Pole, who has hidden them in a closet.



## RIGHT BANK

(1) DANIEL MALINGUE  
GALERIE AGORA  
62 Rue La Boëtie (8e), 223-24-24.  
Permanently: Impressionists,  
Chagall, Picasso, Utrillo, Brancusi,  
Magritte, Dali, Kandinsky, Léger.

(2) GALERIE ARIEL  
140 Boulevard Haussmann, 8e 227-12-00  
Appel, Blitzen, Boots, Cornelia, Debré,  
Destarac, Gillet, Lindstrom, Marling,  
Menzies, Piatzsch, Zabelski, Wykert.

(3) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID  
14 Avenue Matignon (8e), 225-94-30  
Barbara, François Brachet, Chayette, De  
man, Alain Fouquer, Bambou, Jutand,  
Menzies, Piatzsch, Séverin, Zabelski,  
Wykert.

(4) WALLY FINDLAY  
GALERIES INTERNATIONALES  
NEW YORK, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris.  
2 Avenue Matignon (8e) 225-92-74.  
Jean-Pierre CASSIGNEUL  
Novembre, December 1974  
IMPRESSIONISTS  
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS  
Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon thru Sat

(5) WALLY FINDLAY  
GEORGE V GALLERY  
EXHIBITION OF PRIMITIVE ARTISTS.  
DIRECTRICE: POUCETTE  
Mme George V. Tel.: 225-33-30, daily  
10 a.m.-3 p.m. Sunday 7 p.m.-9 p.m.

(6) GALERIE DE FRANCE  
2 Faubourg Saint-Honoré (8e) 225-63-37  
SOUTLAZ. November 30.

(7) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT  
86 Rue de Saint-Honoré (8e) 226-53-53  
BEAUMUR. Until December 14.

(8) GALERIE MAEGHT  
12 Rue de Téhéran (8e) 225-13-18.  
PEREIRE. Until end of November.

(9) GALERIE NICHIDO  
51 Faubourg St-Honoré (8e) 226-53-55  
Contemporary Japanese prints.

(10) L'OBSIDIENNE  
23 Ave. Matignon. Tel. 225-67-74.  
Permanently: An important collection of  
graphic arts. During this period  
works will start his graphic works.

point of view, is so rewarding. It comes from an American couple, Alice and John Pole, who have set up quarters in one of the most picturesque sections of Paris, Cour de Commerce Arcade (at 58 Rue St. André des Arts). Paris 6. They started across the passage with a decor shop, Troubadour. "I did a lot of designing of carpets and bedcovers which are made exclusively for us in Spain," said Mrs. Pole. "I loved their fabrics and workmanship but the colors were too bright for Paris and their designs frankly dull."

"I personally have a great love for Persian art," she added. "And Persian carpets are, of course, the most beautiful in the world. So, getting inspiration from Persian carpets, I designed those new Spanish ones."

## Another Store

But after a while, Mrs. Pole felt like trying her hand at other things. "I've done work for the theater, sets and costumes," she said. "And I love to work with clothes, especially very romantic ones." So, Mrs. Pole opened Shana, across from Troubadour, a year ago. "I also got some beautiful fabrics from Afghanistan," she said, "and that got me very interested."

The result is a wonderful selection of both Afghan and Indian-inspired at-home dresses and coats.

Most clothes are made in Paris but Mrs. Pole has done an excellent job of selection by going straight to Jaipur, where she deals directly with a distributing agent. Her clothes are beautifully made and have just the right dose of Indian flavor. The shapes are simple and she has wisely stuck to cottons. There is a V-neck long dress, with a quilted top and festive hem and cuffs, with a gold thread mixed in with the beautiful paisley cotton. Then there is a long shirt, blouse and vest, the latter in a solid color and trimmed with the same paisley as the skirt. Chalet skirts, usually big and bulky, here are light and pretty because, though quilted, they are also made of soft cotton voile. To go with them Mrs. Pole

has done a range of simple, slightly Victorian blouses with ruffles at the neck.

Although most of her dresses are made of handwoven fabrics and have exquisite workmanship (one Afghan dress has 42 hand-woven gilt buttons), the prices are amazingly low: 260 francs for a skirt, 568 francs for a dress. Mrs. Pole apologizes for the most expensive dress in the shop: 980 francs.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1974

## FINANCE

Manage Brazil Issue Alone

### Arabs Take First Step To Own Capital Market

By William Ellington

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ).—A step toward developing an independent Arab capital market came today with the announcement that an all-Arab underwriting syndicate is planning to float a \$25-million, 10-year bond issue by the government of Brazil.

Until now, Arab institutions have either participated in other underwriting syndicates or placed notes denominated in their own currencies. The Brazil issue is the first one denominated in dollars that has omitted underwriters from industrial countries, and could represent the beginning of

a switch in lucrative international financing business away from such centers as London and New York.

The issue is being managed by a Beirut-based syndicate led by Arab Finance Corp., Kuwait Investment Co. and Intra Invest-

ment Co.

The issue has some sophisti-

cated features. Investors will be given the choice of subscribing to either fixed-rate bonds bearing 10.75 per cent or floating-rate bonds whose semi-annual interest is fixed at 1.5 points above six-month London interbank Euro-

dollar interest rates for the first five years and 1.625 points above

for the remaining five years.

For either option, sinking fund

purchases will reduce the average life of the bonds to 6.5 years.

The \$25-million amount will be allocated pro rata according to the preference of investors when the issue closes in the second week of December.

Japan Sets Guidelines

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Local banking sources said today the Finance Ministry is rigorously applying a guideline on the rate of interest to be paid by Japanese banks for borrowings on the Eurodollar market.

The banks are being told not to

pay more than 0.5 per cent above normal market rates under the guideline in force since Nov. 26, they said.

The move apparently followed growing competition between Japanese banks to borrow from the market for payment of increased crude oil import bills as well as the rolling-over of large amounts of previous borrowings to match long-term lending.

There is nothing to stop banks

paying more than 0.5 per cent above normal rates, but this would incur strong criticism from the monetary authorities here, the sources added.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of \$43 million marks in October, compared with a revised deficit of 25 million marks in September and a surplus of 1,629 billion in October.

The current account, an im-

portant indicator within the basic payments balance, showed a pre-

liminary surplus of 2,819 billion marks in October, up from a revised surplus of 174 billion in September and a surplus of 1,888 billion in October.

Long-term capital transactions

produced a preliminary deficit of

543 million marks in October,

compared with a revised deficit of

25 million marks in September

and a surplus of 1,629 billion in

October, 1973.

Short-term capital transactions

showed a preliminary deficit of

364 million marks in October,

compared with a revised deficit of

2,404 billion in September and a deficit of 4,935 billion in Octo-

ber, 1973.

Overall capital transactions

produced a preliminary October

deficit of \$12 million marks, com-

pared with a revised September

deficit of 4,229 billion and a

deficit of 3,306 billion a year ago.

**Swiss Bank Tightens Controls On Inflow of Foreign Money**

ZURICH, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Swiss national bank today took a further move aimed at stemming the flow of foreign funds into Switzerland.

The bank ordered the country's commercial banks to hand over large percentages of any recent increases in non-resident holdings of Swiss francs.

The move immediately stimu-

lated the dollar on European for-

ign exchange markets—where the

American currency last month

took a hammering as dealers

rushed into West German marks

and Swiss francs.

The Swiss national bank's an-

nouncement said that if non-

resident Swiss franc balances were

now higher than on Oct. 31, the

banks must lodge 35.2 per cent

of any increases in sight deposits

—accounts which can be with-

drawn any time—and 26.4 per cent

of fixed term deposits.

**Money Back Later**

They will only get the money

back when the levels return to

those of Oct. 31.

A central bank spokesman said

today's move increased the pre-

viously-existing levy on increased

foreign-owned franc balances from

11.2 per cent on sight deposits

and 8.4 per cent on fixed term

deposits.

The national bank's action was

obviously intended to make Swiss

banks reluctant to accept large

sums of non-resident foreign

funds. Only amounts of more

than 50,000 francs (\$17,000) are

affected by the ruling.

**Speculators Discouraged**

Foreign speculators have re-

cently been discouraged from

sending their money into Switzer-

land by the imposition of a

12-per-cent annual levy on non-

resident deposits.

Last month, the U.S. and Brit-

ish currencies sank to their lowest

ever levels against the franc, largely because of fears of an

economic depression in the United

States and suggestions that the

German mark would be allowed

to gain even greater international

value.

Following his victory in the

December 1973 presidential elec-

tions, Mr. Perez promised his

11 million countrymen that his

administration would "carefully

and responsibly" proceed to na-

tionalize the oil industry within

the first two years of his five-year

term in office.

The score of foreign oil com-

panies have invested a total of

approximately \$4.7 billion in

Venezuela's oil industry, which

employs about 22,000 persons, all

but 800 of them Venezuelans.

Estimated Value

Unofficial estimates, allowing for

depreciation and amortization,

place the companies' net book

value at approximately \$1.4 billion,

Venezuela currently exports

some 1.5 million barrels a day to

the U.S. eastern seaboard for

home and industrial consumption.

Another 350,000 barrels go to

Canada daily and about 270,000 to

the countries of the European

Common Market. The rest is sold

to Latin American neighbors and is used domestically.

Oil earnings this year are offi-

cially estimated at more than

\$10 billion, triple the amount

earned last year.

Mr. Perez has said that the

soaring oil income has placed the

nation in a position to acquire

the technology it requires as well

as train Venezuelans at home and

abroad to work in the oil industry.

The key factor in third quarter

inventories was the unexpected

rise in the stocks of finished

goods, which rose \$111 million,

compared with a rise of \$79 mil-

lion in the second quarter and a

decline of \$49 million in the

third period.

The department also released

provisional figures showing a

size increase in manufacturers'

inventories in the third quarter.

The total inventory gain in the

manufacturing sector was a

seasonally-adjusted \$216 million

compared with a rise of \$138 mil-

lion in the second quarter and a

decline of \$49 million in the

third period.

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**W YORK, Dec. 2.—Cash in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

City and unit	Mon.	Tuesday
DIS		
Acrea, Inc.	8.87	8.85
4 Sanitor, Inc.	8.68	8.75
TILES		
ctb 44-69 38% yd.	25	50
AlS		
AlS (Price), Inc.	180.00	180.00
Poly. White, Inc.	202.00	197.00
rap. N.I. Corp Pts	88.00	81.00
pol. D.	24%	18%
elect. D.	73.50-74.50	70.50-71.50
JUL		
ctb 44-68 30% yd.	20	21
V.Y. os.	4.560	3.005
MODITY Indices		
S Index (base 100)	803.5	676.5
31. 1971		

Market Summary

Dec. 2, 1974

Net Actives—New York

Sales Class N.C.

I El 300,700 124—

II El 255,700 124—

III 51,000 124—

Dep. 104,200 30—

Electors 184,000 30—

Cent. 100,000 124—

Int'l 100,000 41%

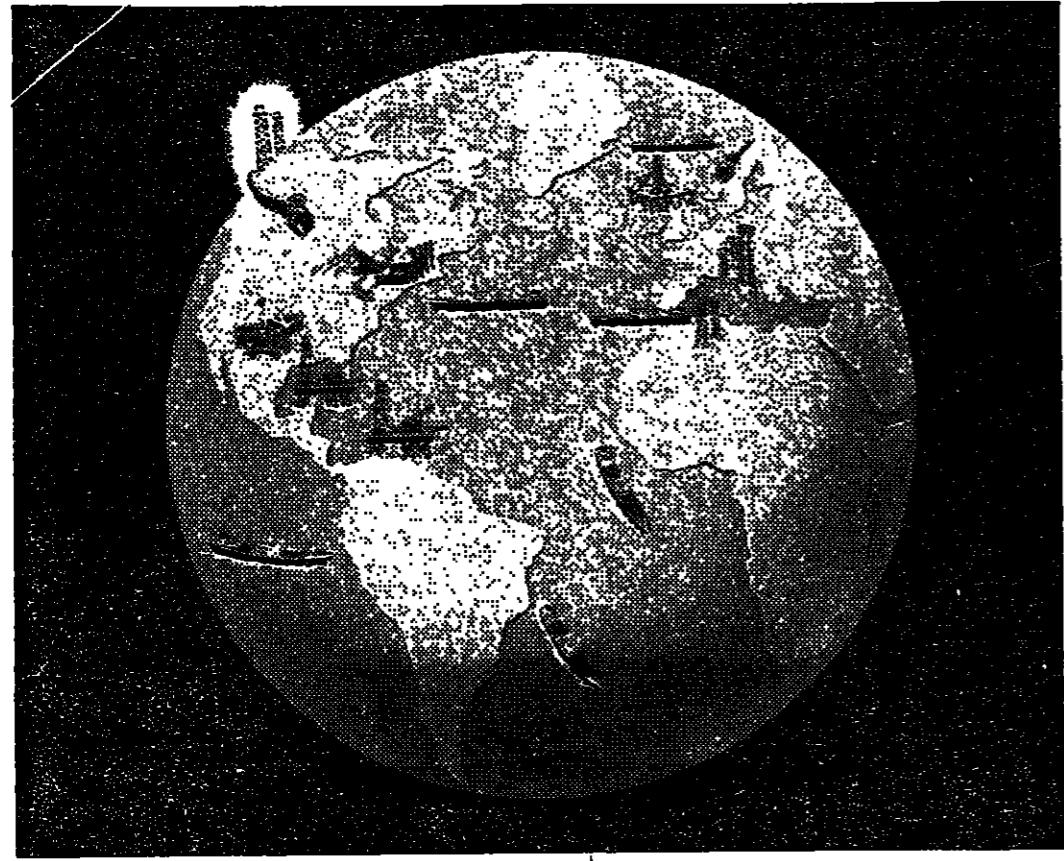
Int'l Co 97,000 92—

Int'l Inv. 100,000 16—

# How Chemical Bank helps supply financial energy for a changing world.

Financial energy is not just money. It is Chemical Bank's method of using money in the kind of imaginative and effective ways that make things happen.

Like using financial energy to generate other kinds of energy. Through everything from product and project financing to specially designed programs involving leasing and commercial financing.



## Our financial energy is developing new ways to use energy.

The energy crisis is making coal look more interesting than it has in years. And Chemical Bank is deeply involved. Through a highly innovative leveraged leasing plan, our financial energy is transforming coal into electricity at a major steam-generating plant in the Northern United States.

At the same time, we are financing a uranium mine and milling complex in America's Southwest.

In Southern Italy, we're involved in the building of a major petro-chemical complex. And, in the North Sea, in the construction of several drilling rigs for the exploration of oil.

We are playing a leading role in a multi-million dollar loan to Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas concern. In the Alaskan North Slope explorations. In the construction of giant tankers to carry gas from Indonesia to Japan. And countless other projects.

## Expertise around the globe.

Chemical Bank can undertake many of these projects on a non-recourse basis. Because our Petroleum and Minerals Division is staffed with banking experts including geologists and engineers. They can make evaluations of mineral and petroleum deposits and base their banking decisions on them.

If you have a project that could use some financial energy, talk to your Chemical Bank representative.

## Chemical Bank world-wide.

Main Office: New York.  
Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

## CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

### European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Oslo

Hamburg

Paris

London

Frankfurt

Munich

Basel

Vienna

Brussels

Paris

London

Frankfurt

Munich

Basel



# CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Kind of tennis
- 3 Kind of skate
- 10 Marshes
- 14 Genius of olives
- 15 Heart outlet
- 16 Medieval land holding
- 17 Norwegian prince, in "Hamlet"
- 19 Split
- 20 Driving area
- 21 Beaks
- 22 Made edging
- 24 Vehement
- 25 Roman historian
- 26 People in a cast
- 28 Monotony
- 30 Solacing word
- 34 Demolish
- 35 Kind of type:
- 36 Abb.
- 38 Revelations
- 37 "... amber — of grain"
- 38 Calif. wine center
- 39 Baseball brother
- 40 Hoary
- 41 Station
- 42 Plant derivatives
- 44 Works by painter Albrecht

**DOWN**

- 45 Land measures
- 46 Confines
- 47 —day (modern)
- 50 Lighten
- 51 Dandy
- 52 Miss Adams
- 53 Notation in 1812
- 54 Overture
- 55 "The Decline and — of..."
- 58 Hard baseball drive
- 60 Waterless
- 61 Deuce's follower
- 62 Chemical suffix
- 63 Cats and dogs
- 64 People in a cast
- 65 Relief-pitchers' goals
- 66 Storehouse
- 67 Nickname of Card's Marty Marion
- 68 Frenzies
- 69 Insect found near ponds or lakes
- 70 Century plant
- 71 "If I — king"
- 74 King Cole
- 75 Chair workers
- 76 Stamp-collecting
- 77 " — amber — of grain"
- 78 Calif. wine center
- 79 Baseball brother
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# Some Observations Against the Myth of Professional Football Superiority

By Red Smith

**YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).** Tom Landry is a fan of American football fans as the tall wearing a hat one size too small, whom they making the sideline with the measured gait of a bear when the Dallas Cowboys play football. As the only coach the Cowboys ever had, he has watched his team win 123 games, lose 115 five and has yet to show jubilation or excitement. He doesn't talk much, either. But he does speak he can be profound.

"It's an able game. This is what makes it so unbelievable." You can't get profounder than that. was talking about the performance of a 22-year-old quarterback of towering obscurity named Longley, a performance so incredible it was really unbelievable. Plunged into a championship for the first time in his life when Roger Staubach got the wobbles, young Longley put back into a team that was groveling at the feet of Washington Redskins.

He is a young man whose accomplishments in school didn't rate an athletic scholarship at Abilene Christian. He asked to be included in the draft of remnants after the pros had picked him main crop of college seniors, and although

**Flacks have peddled malarkey so long in an effort to lend a spurious mystique to their product that the public now believes that the postgraduate game is to campus football as Lobachevsky's geometry is to simple arithmetic.**

## In NFL Action

### Raiders and Rams Triumph

**KLAND, Dec. 2 (AP).** Ken Stabler threw four touchdown passes, opening with a 67-yarder to Branch to lead the Oakland Raiders to a 41-34 triumph over the New England Patriots.

Branch, the former football star from Colorado, also hit a 19-yard touchdown pass

Stabler in the third quarter.

The Patriots, whose chances of

**Contest of Bengals, Dolphins Crucial in Playoff Picture**

**MAMI, Dec. 2 (AP).** Cincinnati Bengals and Miami's Dolphins, both on the endangered list in the American Football Conference's playoff game, face a crucial contest

Cincinnati loss would all but eliminate the Bengals, 7-4, from playoff picture with only two left. And a Miami defeat would force the defending Super Bowl champions to hope for a 1-card berth to gain their fifth straight playoff appearance.

Ironson's 13-10 upset yesterday Pittsburgh, 8-3-1, gives the Bengals a chance to win the central Division title instead of depending on the wild card.

In the East Division, Miami is half-game behind Buffalo, which beat Baltimore, 6-0. The Bills are 9-3, while Miami is 8-3. Miami coach Don Shula, trying to reach the Super Bowl for the fourth straight year and win the national Football League title for the third straight time, hopes capitalize on Cincinnati's vulnerable rushing defense.

And Cincinnati's Paul Brown expected to counter with a very passing attack against a Bills defense that has surrendered 156 yards passing a

Shula plans to start sore-angled back Larry Csonka and Mercury Morris against the Bengals, to have been hit for 143 rushing yards a game. If neither

the Cincinnati Bengals claimed him they soon thought better of it and shuffled him off to Dallas. When he replaced Staubach Thursday, he had never played for keeps in the National Football League and didn't know what it meant to be smacked by Don Tolbert or Chris Hanburger, so when those carnivores came thundering down on him he stood there without fear, searching for an open receiver. Just doing what came naturally, he led a beaten team to victory and left one of the pro game's treasured fictions shot full of holes.

#### Peddling Malarkey

This is the myth that after a college player or college coach enlists with the Hesians he needs years of apprenticeship before he can hack it in the professional game. Flacks have peddled malarkey so long in an effort to lend a spurious mystique to their product that the public now believes that the postgraduate game is to campus football as Lobachevsky's geometry is to simple arithmetic.

The truth is, pro football is a simplification of the undergraduate game, but we realize this only when a kid like Longley walks in from nowhere and shows us how easy it is.

Hours before Longley's performance, some observations on this theme were received from Col. Earl Blaik, whose 18 years as coach at West Point raised

Army football to heights unreached before or since. Some of his comments appear in "The Red Blaik Story," which Arlington House is bringing out:

"With rare exceptions, the pro coach is not an imaginative innovator but one who takes the existing excellent college product and systems long in use in the college game and attempts to improve upon them. The college coaches evolve the original thinking and strategy; the process of change in American football flows up to and not down from the pro game."

Blaik goes on to list a raft of players like Johnny Lujack, Sid Luckman, Jim Plunkett, Joe Namath and Dick Butkus who made it big as first-year pros, and any number of college coaches who enriched the pro game. Two of the latter, Vince Lombardi and Sid Gillman, won their wings as Blaik's assistants at West Point and Chuck Knox of the Rams worked for another Blaik assistant, Paul Amen.

#### New Developments

Since 1940 when Clark Shaughnessy introduced the modern T-formation at Stanford, virtually every new development has come from the culture quarters. Shaughnessy, Lou Little with the winged-T, Don Faurot with the split-T and Dave Nelson with his misdirection and cross-blocking, Blaik with his lonely-end formation, Bob Blackman of Dartmouth

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—Earl Blaik.

and Illinois—those are the original thinkers. If it weren't for them and their campus colleagues the pros would still be using the flying wedge and regarding George Woodruff's guards-back formation with suspicion.

The most notorious creature of woods or field is the professional football coach. Not daring to experiment, he imitates, plagiarizes the work of better men and reducing it to fundamentals that he can grasp. The result is a gray sameness, with every team setting up in identical offensive and defensive formations and employing the same tactics over and over again, world without end, amen.

Because they are remarkable physical specimens to begin with and spend all their time practicing a few feats of strength, speed or dexterity, some individual players become marvelously proficient at their specialties. When they put all their skills together in the closing minutes they can make spectators forget the dreary hours that led up to the climax.

Most of the time, though, the action is predictable and uninspired, and interminable and deadly monotony. The act is so repetitious it recalls the late Joe Palmer's story of the woman who, after laughing immoderately at a joke, said: "That's a wonderful story; tell it again."

## Player Shoots Record For Brazil's Golf Title

**RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2 (UPI).** Gary Player of South Africa shot a 3-over-par 71 yesterday and won the \$4,000 Brazil Open Golf Tournament.

Player had a 72-hole total of 267, nine under par—a tournament record. He finished five strokes ahead of Mark Hayes of the United States, who had 272.

Brazil's Jaime Gonzalez, this year's winner of the World Amateur Championship, and France's Jean Garnier tied for third at 280.

Florentino Molina of Argentina and veteran American Sam Snead were tied for fourth at 281. Snead scored a hole-in-one on the sixth hole yesterday and won a sports car.

"I'm very proud that I won this tournament once again," Player said. "I want to thank the sponsors for inviting me. I'm happy to see that golf is going ahead at a fast pace in Brazil. People no longer care only about soccer in this country."

Player won the Brazil Open in 1972 at the same short and tricky Gavea course. He said the course was much better in 1973 than it is now. He won the first prize of \$5,000 plus a \$4,000 cash bonus of about \$700 for low individual rounds during the tournament, including a 59-10 strokes under par—which he fired in the second round.

### Minnesota Shortstop Wins 'Hutch Award'

**NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (UPI).** Danny Thompson, a man who has "learned to live" with the knowledge that he has a form of leukemia, is the winner of baseball's 1974 "Hutch Award."

The 26-year-old shortstop of the Minnesota Twins, who was informed in February, 1973, that he was suffering from granulocytic leukemia, was honored by major league baseball writers and broadcasters who initiated the award in memory of Fred Hutchinson, the former pitcher and manager who died of cancer in 1964 when he was manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

Thompson batted .250 in 97 games last season.

### Mexican Wins Marathon

**CULVER CITY, Calif., Dec. 2 (UPI).** Mario Cuevas, a 21-year-old Mexican running in his first marathon, upset defending champion Reimo Paakkonen of Finland yesterday to capture the 27th annual Western Hemisphere Classic Marathon.



APPREHENSION—Philadelphia quarterback Mike Boryla (left) is trapped by Green Bay's Ted Hendricks for a five-yard loss during contest on Sunday. Eagles won, 36-14.

## In Opening Weekend

### Interesting College Basketball Signs

By Sam Goldaper

**NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).** College basketball coaches often try to schedule a few breakers at the start of the season to give teams Ray Mears the Tennessee coach, calls "a chance to get your feet wet and build confidence."

Such was the case in the first weekend of play. But even if the competition was not the toughest in many cases, there were some interesting developments.

• Bernard King, five months out of high school, did not need to build his confidence. He scored 42 points in 28 minutes in his first college game as Tennessee routed the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, 85-65.

• Ticky Burden, who had his name placed on the National Basketball Association hardship draft list last May, but later withdrew, scored 44 points for Utah, which changed coaches but not its run-and-shoot game, the route Denver, 118-94.

• The Rams were unable to capitalize on the third interception of the quarter, a pickoff by Elendorf at the Rams' 11, which he returned 29 yards. But when Stukes made an interception at the Atlanta 29 and returned it 14 yards, that set up a 23-yard field goal by David Ray, which completed the scoring for the afternoon.

• Three plays later, Stukes grabbed a Sullivan pass at the Atlanta 43 and returned it 23 yards. Two plays later, Jim Bertelsen went across from the four and Los Angeles led, 27-7, with only 3:36 gone in the period.

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scoring sophomore, collecting 37 points.. Penn, the Ivy League champion for the past five seasons, won Clemson's booster club tournament by defeating Clemson, 76-75. Skip Wise, Clemson's heralded freshman, scored 33 points and was named the most valuable player.

• Kansas, the Big Eight conference favorite, held Northeast Missouri State without a field goal for 11 minutes late in the second half and won, 65-50. Purdue, Michigan and Minnesota, the teams expected to battle Indiana for the Big-10 Conference title, all won easily. Purdue stopped Indiana State, 58-50; Minnesota crushed Northern Iowa, 50-47, and Michigan beat Toledo, 70-64.

• Kevin Grevay of Kentucky, the SEC's leading scorer last season, collected 33 points in the Wildcats' 97-70 triumph over Northwestern. Rich Kelley, Stanford's 7-footer, set a school record for a 20-point lead after seven minutes of play. Scott May scored 22 and Steve Green 20.

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Art Buchwald

**Henry Is Coming!**

**WASHINGTON.**—We're having tremendous excitement in the nation's capital this week. There is a rumor going around that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may visit Washington, D.C. Officially, State Department spokesmen are denying it. An assistant secretary told me, "There would be no reason for Mr. Kissinger to come to the United States at this time." But despite the denials, preparations are going ahead for the secretary of state's visit.

A cleaning woman at the State Department told me she had been ordered to take the sheets off the furniture in Kissinger's office, and two of Kissinger's secretaries have been seen at the hairdresser's.

Painters have been sprucing up government buildings for several weeks, and Kissinger's security men have been checking out the State Department halls for the last four days.

When I confronted the assistant secretary with all these facts he finally admitted that there was a possibility that Kissinger might indeed visit Washington. "The reason why we haven't publicly talked about it is that Mr. Kissinger might change his mind at the last minute and fly over the city on his way to Paris. Then people would be needlessly disappointed."

The assistant secretary said that they had been making plans for the Kissinger visit for months.

**Radio, TV Strike To End in France**

**PARIS.** Dec. 2 (AP).—Employees at the French radio and television network today decided to call off a general strike at midnight, but to continue their protest movement with a series of small strikes starting tomorrow morning.

"Minimum services" continued today with music on the radio and a Western movie scheduled for TV this evening. Three brief news bulletins a day are supplied by nonstriking journalists or newsmen subject to a reprisal order.



"He, of course, will meet with President Ford while he's here, as they have many things of mutual interest to discuss."

"After their meeting the President will host a luncheon to introduce Mr. Kissinger to other members of the cabinet. Following the lunch, we have arranged a special tour of the State Department for the secretary. Since this is such a special occasion we plan to give State Department employees the afternoon off so they will have an opportunity to see Mr. Kissinger in the flesh. You can imagine the interest here of our people who have read so much about this man but have never seen him."

"Mr. Kissinger will then visit his office and have his picture taken seated behind his own desk. After the photo, a cocktail party will be held where Mr. Kissinger will be introduced to foreign ambassadors stationed in Washington."

"Then we've arranged for him to go to the Kennedy Center, because he told one of our people in Peking that if he ever came to Washington he wanted to see it."

"Will Mr. Kissinger visit with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee while he's here?" I asked.

"It's still in the country he will. His people have warned that he may not be able to stay for more than 24 hours, and since this is just a courtesy visit they didn't want us to overbook him. We do know that President Ford has asked him to stay an extra day, but so far this is still up in the air."

"Why do you think Henry Kissinger is visiting Washington, D.C., at this time?"

"Well, in the last few months he's been in London, Paris, New Delhi, Damascus, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Moscow, Seoul, Peking and Vladivostok, and many people in this country felt he had been ignoring the United States. After all, we are a major power. But no one considered us one because Mr. Kissinger had never been here. Since President Ford's personal prestige was at stake, he recalled.

"Beckett told me I had a moral duty to interest myself in the art of my day." So, looking for something to immerse herself in, Mrs. Guggenheim opened a modern art gallery in London, Guggenheim Jeune.

**Peggy Guggenheim: Life, Art, Friends**

By Susan Heller Anderson

**PARIS.** Dec. 2 (IHT).—Once upon a time, a nice Jewish girl from a very rich and prominent New York family set out to have an "interesting" life. She now lives in a Venetian palace surrounded by one of the world's most important modern art collections and the memories of her courageous life as the darling of the European and American avant-garde.

She sleeps under a turquoise marabout coverlet in a silver bed designed for her by sculptor Alexander Calder. In her front yard on the Grand Canal sits a large Marino sculpture with a detachable penis which she thoughtfully removes when nuns come to visit.

In Paris for the opening of her collection at the Orangerie, Peggy Guggenheim, clad in Chinese-red tights and a vivid blue shift encrusted with crimson embroidery, greeted many old friends and led them, with obvious pride, through the exhibition. Later, as she talked affectionately of her paintings, she was unable to separate her fondness for them from her friendships with their creators.

**A Catalogue**

Indeed, the list of her friends reads like a catalogue of famous 20th-century artists, with time cut for a sortie into the literary world with Samuel Beckett. But he too pushed her, she recalled.

As the war neared, Mrs. Guggenheim appealed to the Louvre to house her collection for safe-keeping. They refused, noting that it "was not worth saving."

This fact is mentioned in her introduction to the *Orangerie*

Peggy

Guggenheim with her son Simbad Vail at the opening of her collection in Paris.

S. H. Anderson

Marcel Duchamp, "the great influence of my life," educated her. "My knowledge of art stopped at impressionism," she said. "I knew nothing." After a 20-year friendship, Duchamp became a romance. "He said it was like incest, I was nearly a sister."

Baffled

The English were baffled by her art and not the least interested in buying anything. "To console my artists for not selling, I always bought a work myself, anonymously," said Mrs. Guggenheim. "That is how the collection began."

She then decided to open a museum, with Sir Herbert Read as the curator. "He sent me off to Paris with a long list of paintings to borrow for the opening," she remembered. "When I realized that the war was coming and a museum was impossible, I bought the paintings instead at the rate of one a day."

As the war neared, Mrs. Guggenheim appealed to the Louvre to house her collection for safe-keeping. They refused, noting that it "was not worth saving."

This fact is mentioned in her introduction to the *Orangerie*



catalogue, with the editor's footnote, "...one was not able to welcome foreign collections still in their infancy and not well known..."

Now en route to New York, Mrs. Guggenheim was prevailed upon by a friend to help Max Ernst flee Europe, and they later married. Although Mrs. Guggenheim remained friends with her first husband Laurence Vail (commenting, "I have always found husbands much more satisfactory after marriage than during"), she does not feel kindly towards Ernst. "He's been so unpleasant I've decided I feel very unfriendly toward him."

During the war, she assured her place in art history by opening her now-legendarily New York gallery, *Art of This Century*. With a sensational decor by architect Frederick Kiesler, paintings were displayed on easels made of baseball bats. It was here that she discovered and actively promoted many American painters, among them Pollock, Motherwell and Rothko.

Talking about a current art furor, David Smith's sculptures being stripped of their paint by Clement Greenberg, Smith's executor, Mrs. Guggenheim knows Greenberg well. "He's been a great help to me when I had the gallery in New York."

I think it was very pretentious of him to interfere with someone else's art. It's just mad."

**Not as "Cozy"**

Visiting her son, Simbad Vail, in a quiet Paris suburb, Mrs. Guggenheim will remain here for month. She regrets that the city is not as "cozy" as she remembers it. But she is delighted with the way her collection looks in the spacious Orangerie. "Since so much of the art was bought in Paris, it's nice that it should come home again," she said.

She is still collecting lesser-known artists and filling in gaps in her collection, "when I can afford to." Financial shrewdness and educated taste have enabled her to use her original inheritance of less than \$1 million to acquire a collection conservatively estimated at \$30 million today.

Making a few concessions to age, she no longer travels so widely, but her life-style remains original and slightly off-center. "I always did what I wanted, and never cared what anyone thought. I was the original liberated woman 55 years ago," she added, hiking up one of her knee-high brown suede boots.

**PEOPLE: Wilbur Mills Wants To Dispel Innuendoes**

Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., said Monday that he appeared in public with stripper Annabel Battista a/k/a Anna Fox "to dispel all these innuendoes." The innuendoes, he said, were that there was something improper in his relationship with the Argentine entertainer, now performing in Boston, whose plane into the Washington, D.C., tidal basin in October, after a party with Mills and others created a sensation. "I went up there (Boston) to be seen. I certainly didn't hide from anybody," Mills said. Asked about rumors that he and his wife were thinking of divorce, he said, "Certainly not." And his comment to the Associated Press Sunday that he had written a movie script—"It's Not Burlesque"—for Mrs. Battista? He has been joking, he said. "But I certainly think she could have a career in the movies," he commented. "She is a very talented dancer."



Bob Woodward

businessman who says that his Agnew "was the best deal I made." Under their aegis the former VP is getting \$6 a year for the next four, plus a third of the profit year and 50 per cent for the three years. The Agnew-Dit partership was formed July 1.

Dilbeck says they have completed two multimillion-dollar deals in Kentucky involving estate development and oil and gas exploration. The coal mine to Japanese interests,

Karen Margaret Petersen of Toledo, Ohio, was named Teen-age America Saturday in a Little Rock, Ark. She poach a \$10,000 scholarship and shares of stock in the soft company that sponsors the test, along with an encyclopedic

Actress Diana Dors, 43, sex symbol in the 1950s, has released from a London bus where she had been admitted critical condition with a form meningitis.

The Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera came to the defense of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his reporter, Walter Dilbeck Jr., who told the Louisville Courier-Journal Sunday that the former vice-president had enough connections to make them both rich. "He's opened up more doors than I need," Dilbeck said. "There's no doubt our joint venture will make millions. We're about to go to work and not to be factional meeting by day."

Dilbeck is an Evansville, Ind.,

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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